MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 293 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden,	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Dec. '15				
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15				
16th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9600
23th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to 'THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destinati .
10th Dec.	Chakla	Persian Gulf Ports (East Mail.)
*11th ,,	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct'
14th	Linga ..	Karachi direct,
23rd ,,	Pundua	East and South African ports

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
KamakuraMaru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3779	11th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	30th Dec.
Yanecon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. '16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	2nd Jan	13th Jan

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival	Departures.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	29th Nov.	11th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	12th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	2nd Jan.16

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles!	A & C	8250	—.—	30th Dec

FARES,	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. E. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6318	J. Kingsford	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	650
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1493

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT FELICE CORNAGLIA CONFECTIONER BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsimanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

WANTED

WANTED IMPOSER, one used to locking up newspaper formes. Apply to PRINTER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—English and Mori knowing COMPOUNDER with long experience at Government Dispensary Rs. 20 p.m. Apply with testimonials to Dr. D. H. MOTIWALA, Bassein, Thana District. 2560

WANTED a HINDU LADY DOCTOR for Rajnandgaon Female Hospital on Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 125, by annual increments of Rs. 5, with free quarters.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Feudatory State, Rajnandgaon. 905

WANTED European or Anglo-Indian Graduate as Assistant Master for European High School work.
Salary according to qualifications.
Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Doveton Protestant College, Madras. 901

WANTED an ENGLISHMAN to take charge of our Seeds and Wheat business at Karachi. Only efficient gentlemen having a thorough knowledge of the business need apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
906 2, Rampart Row.

WANTED.—Monthly-paying Customer for a decent five-seater silent MOTOR CAR for few hours or the whole day and night.
THANKS & Co.
Bombay, No. 2.
2510

WANTED two SUB-OVERSEERS for the SAVANTVADI PUBLIC WORKS Department, on Rs. 25 each, rising to Rs. 30 in three years, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 15 p. m. None but those qualified should apply. Apply sharp with testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, Savantvadi. 2528

WANTED an experienced and competent MANAGER for the Job Printing Department of the "Habul Matin," Ltd. Those applications will only be entertained which bear facts of the efficiency of the applicant's ability to manage Job Department of a big Press, to give estimates and to secure orders. Please apply, giving full particulars re efficiency, salary required and enclosing testimonials to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Habul Matin" Press, Ltd., No. 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 910

WANTED a Press Manager for the Hyderabad Central Jail, Press. Salary O. S. Rs. 150 per mensem, roughly equal to B. G. Rs. 125. Only men with a sound experience of printing work and press management, who are well up in English, Arabic, Persian and Urdoo need apply, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned. Service pensionable.—A. C. HANKIN, C.S.I., C.I.E., Director-General of Police and Jails, Hyderabad, Deccan. 902

AN ENERGETIC PARSI YOUTH, UNDERGRADUATE, S. L. French, serving in a local Bank, wishes to be employed in any capacity from 7 or earlier to 10 (S. T.) during morning and from 6 to 9 or later during evening. Shall be highly obliged if employed or recommended. Best references are required. For further particulars kindly write to Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED a MASTER for the Madras Port Trust tug "THRUSTER," must be a British born subject with a Master Mariner's Cerificate. Pay per mensem Rs. 325 with free quarters; and as it is intended that any vacancy as a Harbour Master in this Port will be filled by the Master of the "Thruster" (provided he is found suitable), his age should not be over 30. Leave, gratuities and pension will be the same as is in force for the Harbour Masters. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, No. of Certificate, etc.
A. S. BALFOUR,
Commander, R. I. M.
Deputy Port Conservator.
Madras Port Office,
9th November, 1915. 903

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE.

BEST OPPORTUNITY for Hay-Contractors—Jessop Boiler, engine and pump attached, with two hay-presses in working order. Apply RAGHUVIR PRINTING PRESS. 24, Budhawar, Poona city. 2516

FOR SALE.—1 washing dress quite new, brown and white check, fit medium figure.
2 Silk blouses.
2 Cotton blouses, Rs. 20.
Apply to Box No. 444 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 2¼ h.p., twine cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator, has not been driven 200 miles, in perfect order. Also new B. S. A. lady's bicycle For particulars apply to Box No 333, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona 989

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMSHETJI KANJIBHAI DESAI, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, charges, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground (now redeemed under Collector of Bombay's No. 18 dated the 26th May 1910) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road (Mahomedan Street Cross Lane) outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 105 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135, 524, New No. 1G/13645, Old Survey Nos. 268-270 and New Survey No. 26A/3554 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3877 (16A) Street No. 6466 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Ebrahim Succoor, on or towards the West by Mahomedan Street Cross Lane on or towards the North by the property of Dost Mahomed Peerbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Sahebibi alias Comerbibi, wife of Shaikh Fatula Amil Munshi.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1915.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
3546 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of The INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
In the matter of JOSTS ENGINEERING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod dated the 4th day of December, 1915, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above statues was registered by the Registrar of Companies Bombay on the 8th day of December 1915. The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of Josts Engineering Company, Limited is henceforth Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 50 each instead of the original Capital of Rs. 3,00,000 divided into 3000 shares of Rs. 100 each, at the time of the Registration of this Minute the said 4000 shares are all issued and are to be deemed to be fully paid up."

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
LITTLE & CO.,
2556 Attorneys for the Company.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that neither the Owners, the Agents nor the Master of the s.s. "AUGUST BELMONT" will be responsible for any debts whatsoever contracted in Bombay by the crew of the said ship.
JOHN CLARKE,
2561 Master, "August Belmont."

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 517 OF 1902.

RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI PATUCK, of Bombay, Parsi Merchant, residing at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) BAI ALAMAI, wife of NUSSERWANJI FRAMJI BHANDARA, Parsi, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and

(2) NUSSERWANJI FRAMJI BHANDARA, Parsi, residing at Secunderabad, in the Parsi Dharamsala, and

(3) HAJEE ABDOOL HABIB bin NANOO MEEYA, of Secunderabad aforesaid, Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree Absolute made in the above suit on the 28th January, 1914, it was ordered that the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant Bai Alamai in the undermentioned properties should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay:—

FIRST.—All that oart or garden with two upper roomed bungalows standing thereon both of which were formerly assessed under No. 4 and also with one small bungalow also standing thereon, are now assessed under No. 54 but which premises are now assessed under Nos. 6, 62 and 6A, together also with the three stables, dining shed and out-houses, all covered with tiles, one well and cocoanut and other trees thereon also standing situate on the East side of the Portuguese Church Lane and on the South side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts which said oart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Nos. 687 and 37, and is bounded on the North by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, on the South by the property formerly belonging to Mrs. Anna Albeira but now the property of Nurimadabai, on the East partly by the property formerly of Rustomji Shapurji Mucadum but now of the said Maneckji Adarji, and described in the second schedule hereto partly by the property of Janardhan Hurji, partly by the property of Hurichand Nillaji, and partly by the property described in the third schedule hereto and on the West by the Girgaum Portuguese Church Lane aforesaid, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozbhoy Jeewanji Mowji, the said Maneckji Adarji and Maneckji Edulji but are now in the occupation of the said Maneckji Edalji and Maneckji Adarji.

SECOND.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground being part of the oart called Manwell Pereira together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate on the South side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the remainder of the hereinbefore mentioned oart the property of the said Tara Pootlaji Nadorekar, on the West by the property mentioned in the first foregoing schedule, on the North by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, and on the South by the property of Janardhan Hurji, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. and were lately in the occupation of Dadabhoy Rustomji and partly in the occupation of the said Maneckji Adarji.

THIRD.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground being part or parcel of one part called Poswady together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of the public passage, in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the public passage aforesaid, on the West by the property mentioned in the schedule first, on the North by the property of Hurichand Nillaji, and on the South by the property of Madame, which said premises were lately in the occupation of Janardhan Harji, and are now in the occupation of the said Maneckji Adarji and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303 together with full and free right of way in common with the owners of the property adjoining to the last mentioned property upon or over the public passage, on the East side of the said property.

The said three plots may according to their present description and according to the present Collector's numbers, etc., be described as follows in one lot:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the several messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,512 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 687, 37, 89, 91 and 303 New Nos. 3148, 235, 783, 795 and 2052, Old Survey Nos. 567, 576, 566 and 562, New Survey Nos. 7867, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Manmohandas Ramji, partly by the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice Narayen Ganesh Chandavarker and partly by the property of Gopinath Harichandra Rane and others, on or towards the West by the Charni Road, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Vishwanath and Jaganath Vishwanath and which said premises are now in the possession of the trustees thereof. And whereas by an order, dated the 30th day of August, 1915, it was inter alia ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay should sell by Public Auction all that the remainder or reversion in fee simple of the 1st defendant Bai Alamai, wife of Nusserwanji Framji Bhandara, expectant and to take effect in possession upon the decease of her mother Bai Goolbai, widow of Maneckji Adarji, and all other the share, right, title and interest of the said first defendant Bai Alamai, wife of Nusserwanji Framji Bhandara, in the net sale proceeds of the land hereditaments and premises at Girgaum comprised in the Indenture of Settlement of the 5th day of August, 1868, and made between Maneckji Adarji of the one part and Cooverji Cowasji and others of the other part and being the same as the land hereditaments and premises or properties hereinabove particularly described and the investments and securities now or hereafter representing the same now in the hands of the trustees of the said Indenture of Settlement as also in the unsold remainder of the said land hereditaments and premises comprised in the said Deed of Settlement and the sale proceeds thereof and the investments for the time being representing the same.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the aforesaid remainder or revesion in fee, simple share, right title and interest of the said Bai Alamai, wife of Nusserwanji Framji Bhandara, that they should on or before the 6th day of January, 1916, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims and charges.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1915.
(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
2553 Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJI EDALJI WARDEN and KHURSEDJI MANECKJI DALAL, trading under the name and style of SORABJI and KHURSEDJI have contracted to sell to my clients the Leasehold properties more particularly first and secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with the Press and Ginning Factories and other buildings and structures erected and standing thereon.

All persons having any claims against the said properties either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 99, Modows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground containing by admeasurement three acres forming part of a larger piece of land admeasuring 28 acres 8 gunthas situate at Mauza Shahjwanpur Taluka Akola Zilla Akola bearing Survey No. 130 and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a road for carriage from Akola to Shiloda on or towards the West by the field of Somaji Rakhode on or towards the South by Doharpura and on or towards the North by the remaining land of the field belonging to the heirs of Vithal Balkrishna Mahajan and beyond that by the field of Chhatrapati Deshmukh.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurements 3 acres forming part of a larger piece of land admeasuring 4 acres and one guntha situate at Mouza Shahjwanpur Taluka Akola Zilla Akola bearing Survey No. 1.

Dated this 8th day December, 1915.
BARJOR B. AIBARA,
for Mr. Dowlatrao Jayaram Mantri,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BENABAI SADANAND PHATARPEKAR has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to our client KISHORILAL DAMODAR. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kandewadi (Girgaum) without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land bearing New Survey No. 7730 and assessed by the Collecter of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 759 (1 and 2) Street No. 22 and 22A Kandewadi Street and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property of Nawab Nasrullakhan Huseinkhan on or towards the West partly by the public-passage and partly by the privy of Nanalal Parbhuram on or towards the North partly by the property of Pitta Vira and partly by the public-passage and Akulkote Lane and partly by the property of Nanalal Parbhuram and on or towards the South by the property of Khanderao Sadanand and others and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
PURNANAND & CO.,
2558 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

S. S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES."

ARRIVED ON 8th DECEMBER, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
Killick, Nixon & Co.,
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

82, Medows Street.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED WEARING APPAREL.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

Under instructions from the pledgees Messrs. Ratnaji Lalji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the pledgors Bai Rabiabai widow of Siddick Oosman and Abdul Karim Haji Siddick, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), put up the undermentioned sixty-six embroidered articles of wearing apparel for sale by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay:—

PARTICULARS OF ARTICLES.

23 silk "Abba" (Embroidered.)
20 silk "Ijjars" (Embroidered).
15 silk 'Odhanis, Patori and Meolaya" (embroidered).
4 silk 'Odhanis" embroidered.
1 velvet "Sadaria" embroidered.
1 silk "Patori" embroidered border.
1 silk "Banarasi" embroidered.
1 silk "Gallo" embroidered.

The articles will be on view from Monday the 13th December 1915.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and articles taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Pearl bunches and coloured pearls.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation), and on account and risk of Messrs. Chandulal Chhotalal and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Indian Specie Bank's premises at Apollo Street, Fort, the following pearls such as:—

No. 155 Strings 33. Pearls about 1,336 White pearl bunches about 65 chows.

No. 157 Strings 1, Pearls about 2 Rose coloured bunches about 25 chows.

No. 161 Strings 10, Pearls about 265 coloured pearl bunches about 45 chows.

No. 162 String 3, Pearls about 16 coloured pearls about 25 chows.

No. 163 Strings 7, Pearls about 28 pearl bunches about 165 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above pearls are on view at the Indian Specie Bank's premises in Fort.

AN IMPORTANT OFFORTUNITY TO CINEMATOGRAPH OWNERS AND THE DEALEARS IN CINEMA ACCESSORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF CINEMA ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethnia, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Cinema de Luxe (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Cinema accessories such as:—

1 Projctor.
1 Amperemeter.
1 Volt-meter.

A deposit of 25 p.c. on will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAON.

Under instructions from Mr. Jaffer Sher Mahomed the Transferee of the mortgage from the original mortgagee Mr. Kanimtoolabhai Allibhoy Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Narayen Bhasker Chemburkar, Balaram Bhasker Chemburkar and Ganpat Bhasker Chemburkar, the following valuable landed property by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August 1912, and further charge dated the 20th day of March 1913.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or oart called Kurward situate on Girgaon Back Road, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,660 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 84, New No. 734, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 7,955 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under ward Nos. 468, 469, 470 (1), 470 (2), 1,460 (1), 1,460 (2), 1,461 and 1,462 Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 266, 268, 270, 284, 286, and 288 and bounded on the East by the property of Bawa Swami Narayen on the West partly by the public road and partly by the property of Abdula bin Abedin, on the South by the property of Parwatibai, widow of Asharam Bhansali and on the North partly by the Girgaum Back Road, and partly by the property of Abdula Bin Abedin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHOWPATI FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 4, Chowpati Estate, THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 9th December 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following plots to be lased for the term of 99 years.

LOT No. 1.—An exceedingly choice plot of land situate on the Board's West Chowpati Estate, known as Plot No. 4, containing 1,643 square yards, having a frontage of 100 feet on the Queen's Road, with the additional advantage of a road in the rear and facing the sea front.

LOT No. 2.—A very valuable corner plot being Plot No. 13, having 3 frontages and containing about 1,744 square yards.

LOT No. 3.—A block of building land, known as Plot No. 14, having a frontage of about 108 feet on Babulnath Road and containing 1,738 square yards.

LOT No 4.—A plot of land being Plot No. 15, containing about 1,788 square yards and having a frontage of 108 feet on Babulnath Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and site plans application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(*Contd.*)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT BHAT BAZAR (DONGRI STREET) IN BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by and under two Indentures of Mortgage both dated the 9th day of August 1913 and made between Rao Saheb Deoji Odhavji Chothani of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction, at the premises, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of December, 1915, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, the following valuable properties, in separate lots:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the house or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sat Tad or Dongri Cooly Street now known as Dongri Street) Bhat Bazar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and fronting the said Dongri Street on the East side thereof, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty square yards and three-ninths of a square yard according to the Collector's Bill, or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say on th East formerly by the compound of cooly Crushna but now the property of Haji Allana Vakedina on the North by the property formerly of Borah Gooldabhoy but now of Allarakhia Jivraj on the West by the Dongri Street aforesaid and on the South by the property formerly of Shivji Bhanji but now of Keshavji Tricumdas and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 1229 New No. 6969 old survey No. 121 New survey No. 2695 and in the books of the Municipality under B Ward No. 1064 Street Nos. 471, 473 and are now in the occupation of the borrower and his tenents.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dongri Cooly Street, now known as Dongri Street Bhat Bazar, on the West side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty seven square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North partly by the house of Juggivan Bhagwan and Khimji Bhagwan and partly by the house formerly of Khoja Dhullabhai Ebrahimji but now of Datoobhoy Ebrahim on or towards the East by the said Dongri Street on or towards the South by the house formerly of the late Keshavji Jadhowji but now of Cursandas Natha and on or towards the West by Samuel Street formerly known as Shamji Hussaji Street and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 1235, New No. 6978, Old Survey No. 161, and New survey No. 2814 and in the books of the Municipality under B Ward No. 3037 Street Nos. 508 to 510.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office in Treacher's Building Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th December, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

TO FASHIONABLE GENTRY.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), IN THE AFTERNOON.

A Special Sale of selected Articles at Christmas Time being a Consignment directly from the Manufacturers.

An Unique Opportunity to purchase Indian, Chinese and Japan Silks, Malteso Silk and Linen, Lace Goods, Mirzapore and Amritsar Carpets, Madras and Cashmere Embroidery, Brass Ornaments, Brass Tables, Sandalwood Boxes, Umbrella Covers, Silk kerchiefs and Scarfs and Laces, Shawls, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Offices, 53, Medow Street, Fort (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane), a fresh consignment directly from the Manufacturers, just received, consisting of Indian, Chinese and Japanese silks in pieces of 18 to 25 yards, silk blouses, silk handkerchiefs, padded silk coats, (Maltese silk and linen lace, collars, shawls, scarfs, umbrella covers, handkerchiefs, laces by yards (fit for present to Princesses and Nobility), silk blouses, handkerchiefs, Madras and Cashmere embroidered table covers, curtains, cashions, complete silk dresses with blouses, piece and trimmings, brass and Shaharanpore teapoys, brass vases, sandalwood boxes, Mirzapore and Amritsar carpets of different sizes, such as 15 by 12, 12 by 12, 12 by 9, 13 by 10, 10 by 10, 9 by 9, 9 by 3, 12 by 3, 8 by 5, 9 by 6, 7 by 4, 6 by 3, etc., etc., and various other articles too numerous to mention.

The above consignment is on view.

P. S.—The above sale affords a chance to the purchasers such as may not recur.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1915.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. A 14

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AMUSEMENTS.

WHEN THE DAZZLED
ASPIRANT FOR FAME
DESERTS
HOME, WIFE AND CHILD
AND THE OTHER WOMAN STEPS IN

SEE TO-NIGHT
THIS POWERFUL HOMAN
INTEREST DRAMA
ENTITLED
"THE PRICE OF FAME"
AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.

TIME 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. daily. PRICES AS USUAL

"CABIRIA"
"THE WORLD'S MASTERPIECE!"
In Twelve Parts.

Produced at a cost of £50,000 by the famous ITALA Co., Turin who have on many occasions made Cinematographic history.

A romance of the Punic Wars—3rd Century B. C.
by
GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.
Music adpated by Signor Manlio Mazzo and played by the **"OLYMPIA"** Orchestra.

COMPLETE IN TWO WEEKLY INSTALMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1266. Business Manager: Leslie H. Roth.

COMING!!
"MACISTE"
THE MAN OF STEEL

Time—7 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE 5-15 p.m.
Every Sat. & Sun.
PRICES AS USUAL
NO ADVANCE.

COMING!!
"THE MAN WHO DISAPPEARED"
A story of a strong man's sacrifice for the woman he loves.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE
DANCE
On December 17th, 1915, 9 p. m.
AT THE
TOWN HALL
(Half proceeds to Christmas Tree for Orphan Children.)
Tickets Rs. 2 (Gent. & Lady).
„ Re. 1 (Extra Lady).
May be had from :—
G. Dudley, A-1, Ordinance Lines, Colaba.
J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat, Mazagon.
T. A. G. McDonnell, 18, Victoria Terrace Byculla.
G. Gordon, 3, Colaba Causeway.
Or from the Office, 36 Cama Buildings, Bell Lane, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'S
SOCIAL CLUB.
FANCY DRESS DANCE
Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Willingdon.
in aid of
WOMEN'S BRANCH
PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
Friday 17th December 1915
at 9-30 p.m.
AT THE
GAS WORKS—PAREL.
Admission :—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.
Two Prizes will be given away.
V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)
Under the Patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON
"THE GEISHA"
(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann)
18th, 20th, 21st & 22nd December
at 9-30 p. m.
Full Chorus and Orchestra :
New Scenery & Dresses.

COMPANY :—Mesdames Binning, Blockley, Boyagis, Chadwick, Chambers, Cudlip, Frampton, Hogg, Jones, Mansfield, Murray, Powell, Street, Sykes, A Sykes, Taylor, Wadia, and Wakefield: Messrs. Bayly, Bercy, Binning, Chadwick, Cheminais, Cudlip, Gellett, Hughes, Macgill, McGrath, McKenzie, Mackintosh, Mo ris, Newton, Shrubb, Wilson and others.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Note :—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote pe) seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution.

G. SAJAN & Co
TILE & MARBLE
MERCHANT SCULPTURE
& MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER
POST No. 4 BOMBAY

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. A 15

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

General Manager : James McGrath.

A Great British Film Triumph!
The Most Gorgeously produced and superbly acted Romance ever filmed.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

Produced by the London Film Co. after the famous Romance by ANTHONY HOPE.

Vide "The Times of India" Monday, December 6th.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" IS ONE OF THE MOST CLEVERLY PRODUCED AND BEST-ACTED FILMS EVER PRESENTED AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE, AND NO LOVER OF GOOD ACTING AND POWERFUL DRAMA SHOULD MISS SEEING IT, ESPECIALLY AS NEXT WEEK THE SEQUEL "RUPERT OF HENTZAU" WILL BE SHOWN AND EITHER WILL BE INCOMPLETE WITHOUT THE OTHER.

And "The Bombay Chronicle" Tuesday, December 7th.

THE WHOLE FILM HAS BEEN MOST ADMIRABLY PRODUCED AND ARRANGED. THE GREAT CORONATION SCENE AND INDEED ALL THE COURT SCENES ARE MAGNIFICENTLY STAGED,—A TRIUMPH OF GROUPING AND SPLENDID COSTUMES AND IMPOSING SCENERY.....IT IS A WONDERFUL FILM WHICH NO ONE WHO LOVES A GOOD ROMANCE ON THE CINEMA SHOULD MISS.

NO STORY EVER WRITTEN IS BETTER ADAPTED TO THE CINEMA.

NOT A DULL MOMENT! FULL OF STRONG INTENSE SITUATIONS!

SHOWING PERFECTLY THE VIGOR AND REFINEMENT OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ACTING!

NEXT SATURDAY—THE FAMOUS SEQUEL **"RUPERT OF HENTZAU."**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
Premier Theatre of the East.
Dedication to Art, Science, Music.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

The Royal Opera House, which was opened for short periods, **in special circumstances only** while under construction, has now been completed internally and

WILL BE OPENED PERMANENTLY. CINEMA SHOW SATURDAY NEXT 11th. DECEMBER, 1915.

Although the work is still being done outside the building, assurance is given that the existing scaffoldings will not inconvenience visitors in any way.

Cinema of a refined class, high in tone, will be presented with Orchestral Music creditable to the theatre, during such times as the Theatre is unoccupied by Theatricals. Only artistes of the best standard and intelligence will be allowed to perform.

Pictures, words or gestures with the effect of demoralising youthful ideals will be prohibited.

Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
DENVER BILL'S WILD WEST
AND
VARIETY COMPANY
Supported by
THE CELEBRATED ENTERTAINERS
The Royal Fiskberts, and young Daredevil
THE HUMAN TARGET.
REAL LIVE WILD COWBOYS.
Sharp Shooters, Lariat Experts, Novelty Lassoists, Whip Landers, Knife Manipulators, Acrobats, Fantastic Jugglers, and Trick Cyclists.
Unique of the 20th Century.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT
SKATING SPORTS AND VARIETY COMBINED
PRICES
Reserved seats Rs. 2 unreserved Re, 1.
Use of Skates Re. 1.
Book your seats at the Rink or Soundy & Co

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 8.

Caboto	Augusto	Genca
City of Marseilles	Dowse	Glasgow

DEPARTURES.

Dec 8.

Oolcharia	Armour	Rangoon
Shwedagon	Gantles	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered the dock for loading:—
Steamer Nellore for China etc.

The following vessel received port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer :— Shwedagon for Rangoon

S. S. Penang Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

S. S. Tenshin Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Kobe for Singapore via Moji on the 7th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 7th instant.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru arrived at Colombo on the 6th instant. She left that port yesterday and is due here on the 12th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru arrived at Kobe on the 6th instant.

S. S. Europa Maru No. 2 :—The O. S. K. steamer Europa Maru No. 2 left Singapore for Bombay on the 7th instant via Colombo.

S. S. Caboto :—The Italian mail steamer Caboto, 4,418 tons, Captain J. Augusto, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 31st October, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Marseilles :—The steamer City of Marseilles, 5,289 tons, Captain B. Dowse, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, which port she left on the 14th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Beme :—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain F. G. Stephens, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Shwedagon :—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain A. E. Gentles, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

Wednesday, 8th December, 1915.

PRINDE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Roath	Hitchman	J. Mackintosh & Co
D. & E. Kumakura Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha.
F. Nairn	Lassen	W. & A. G. & Co
G. Irrawadi		B. S. N. Co
H Sardar	Ookerji	Persian Gulf S. N. Co
K Ridley	Brewer	D. Nanji & Sons.
M. Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
N. Angust Belmont	Clarke	T. M. & Co
P. Fennay Bridge	Bruton	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B.S.N.Co
Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co
Raverl	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sealda		M. M. & Co
3 Rosalle	Couch	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK,

2 Khiva		P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
6 City of Marseilles	Dowse	K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Bema	Stephens	
Baron Farlie		Macdonald
Caboto	Augusto	Italian Mail S. N. Co.
Chakla	Allen	M.M. & Co.
City of New Castle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Khiva	Potter	P. & O. Co
Khoaron	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Lawoe	Webb	T. M. & Co
Maur	Jhensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nellore	Kinz	P. & O. Co
Nuuani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Qneda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakesdott	T. M. & Co
Sealda	Halls	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec, 8.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 39 cwts. kismiss, R. Dhanji and Co.; 131 cwts. casein, J. C. Mehta; 65 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 7 bundles bamboo sticks, K. Ida and Co.; 3 cases indigo, Allen Brothers; 12 cwts. cashew nuts, P. Meherally; 105 cwts. gum Arabic, R. Damji and Co.; 15 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 5 cases aniline dye, Coutts and Co.; 200 cwts. gum Arabic, E. Nowroji and Co.; 150 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 11 cwts. apricot seed, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 20 bales cow hides, A. Cassum; 13 cwts. cubiles, A. Cassum; 43 cwts. deer horns, A. Cassum; 200 cwts. kang seed, Volkart Brothers; 130 cwts. kismiss, R. Damji and Co.; 245 cwts. almond kernels, M. Jafferbhoy; 6 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 1,000 cwts. kurdee seed, A. Durst; 130 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.; 15 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 52 cwts. kismiss, G. H. Esmail; 26 cwts. kismiss, G. B. Hurjee.

FOR GENOA.

Dara (s) 100 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 50 bales cotton, K. Devehand and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Fennay Bridge (s) 500 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 100 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.; 149 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 20,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ridley (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverji and Co.; 10,010 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 10 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 10,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

Roath (s) 10,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Nairn (s) 10,880 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 750 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, I. David; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 400 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 750 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 350 bales cotton twist, I. David; 900 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons and Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 400 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton yarn, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Nellore (s) 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 215 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.; 2,035 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 8.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 tin gold, 69 boxes 52 bundles 1 parcel specie, 20 tins pearls, 9 cases fishmaws, 4 bundles 3 packages carpets, 7 cases M. O. P. shells, 4 bags salab, 172 bags linseed, 1 jotta 1 bundle 5 bags attaree, 657 bags gum cases gum, 26 bags C. seeds, 123 bags A. kernels, 10 bags rice, 91 bundles skins, 14 bundles cotton and woollen goods, 76 bundles mat tape, 99 numbers horses, 5 bundles sharkfins, 11 bundles cuttles, 132 crates 280 baskets 25 cases pomegranates, 791 bags sardines, 9 bundles cotton, 336 bags 12 bundles fish, 25 cases 73 bundles asefotida, 109 bundles wool, 171 bundles rose buds, 107 bundles M. roots 529 bags pista, 166 bags A. seeds, 103 bags figs, 1,573 bags raisins, 303 bags almonds, 286 boxes 9 cases 33 bundles 4,077 bags 7,225 baskets dates.

S. S. Sealda from Sourabaya, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 case almonds, 3,801 baskets molasses, 36,722 bags sugar, 2 cases leather, 136 casks tallow, 140 casks Epsom salt, 70 cases hemp shoes, 2 packages 9 barrels wine, 85 bales corks, 44 cylinders ammonia, 1 pig lead, 367 chests tea, 30 bundles mats, 296 bales cotton, 203 bales cotton waste, 5 bales yarn waste, 17 cases 11 packages raisins.

S. S. Scindia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—6 cases motor car and parts, 2 cases motor cycles, 13 cases cycles and parts, 190 bags nitrate of soda, 93 drums calcium chloride, 230 drums bleaching powder, 18 drums zinc chloride, 35 caraboys acetic acid, 10 caraboys white vinegar colacid, 200 kegs Epsom salt, 8 cases tyres, 42 bags broken tiles, 1 case light magnesia, 1 barrel oil, 8 kegs chrome alum, 81 cases magnesium, 41 cases zinc, 14 crates 16 casks earthenware, 160 sacks 120 bags fine salt, 45 bags soda ash, 250 bags bicarbonate of soda, 170 drums caustic soda, 7 cases bicarbonate of soda, 123 casks tiles, 120 bags mineral white, 320 cases beer, 15 bales A. akum, 7 hogsheads 6 casks 4,450 cases whisky, 330 cases 2 hogsheads wine, 24 cases rum, 8 cases sherry, 920 hogsheads ale, 420 hogsheads ale and stouf, 420 barrels green copperas, 20 cases paraffin wax, 119 drums sodium sulphate, 36 cases boots and shoes, 25 bags chalk, 166 drums magnesium chloride, 10,000 numbers 1 case bricks, 18 cases drug, 5 cases chocolate, 14 trusses 4 cases 2 bales hair belting, 160 cases sauce, 9 cases hams, 9 cases bacon, 1 case provision, 5 cases leather buffers, 20 cases paisley flour, 30 cases 85 boxes corn flour, 320 cases biscuits, 1,600 boxes tin plates, 5 cases oil varnish, 20 cases paint, 20 casks red lead, 56 cases cigarettes, 30 casks tallow, 44 cases olive oil and castor oil, 2 drums grease, 9 trusses leather, 27 cases roller skins, 19 cases leather belting, 10 cases German silver wire, 8 bales 5 trusses 16 cases picking bands, 34 cases 130 bales paper, 134 cases nails, 4 cases marine blue, 1 case insulating oil, 16 cases buffalo pickers, 7 cases India rubber, 603 boxes 533 cases soap, 5,482 cases 1,350 bales cottons, 628 cases 1,127 bales cotton yarn, 24 bales rope, 8 cases cotton banding, 61 bales 14 trusses canvas, 1 bale 5 cases flannel, 25 cases woollens, 3 cases carpets, 1 bale blankets, 28 cases cotton net, 2 cases silk goods, 30 cases cotton and art silk goods, 11 cases cotton and linen goods, 2 cases woollen yarn, 150 bales cotton waste, 12 cases art silk goods, 9 bales cotton rope, 2 bales jute rope, 80 cases umbrella furniture, 66 cases sewing thread, 18 cases umbrellas, 47 cases oil cloth, 2 cases linens 60 cases woollen and cotton goods.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 8.

A few showers of rain occurred to the extreme south of the Peninsula and Tenasserim, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. The disturbance in north-west India was only slightly marked to-day.

Forecast :—Some increase of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and generally clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect during the day at Ratnagiri and Mormugao and at night at Mormugao and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Night temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Some showers have occurred in south-east Madras and may again occur there. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan and Sind and skies are lightly clouded in these areas but no precipitation appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (7th)	66.2	54.4	61	..	0	—2.12
Jask	83.5	56.8	81	..	0	—0.69
Do. (7th)	81.9	57.8	81	..	0	—0 57
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.0	43.1	62	..	0	—0.11
Rawalpindi	71.6	25.8	59	..	0	—0.32
Lahore	72.6	28.4	85	..	0	—0.10
Hissar	75.4	41.4	55	..	0	..
Ambala	74.9	38.1	77	..	0	—0.26
Delhi	74.3	49.0	43	..	0	—0.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.7	47.9	40	..	0	—0.09
Mainpuri	75.9	46.3	51	..	0	—0.20
Jhansi	79.6	44.8	37	..	0.01	—0.15
Cawnpore	76.0	47.1	58	..	0	—0.37
Allahabad	77.9	45.9	57	..	0	—0.33
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.3	43.6	50	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	79.4	63.0	81	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	75.0	48.0	47	..	0	—0.23
Jalpur	77.4	44.0	47	..	0	—0.17
Kotah	79.4	53.2	49	..	0	—0.05
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	82.2	47.9	25	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	83.5	69.6	56	..	0	0
Veraval	83.4	60.7	47	..	0	—0.31
Rajkot	85.2	51.9	30	..	0	—0.24
Bhavnagar Para	84.6	54.8	52	..	0	—0.20
Surat	87.9	57.3	58	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	87.8	59.4	28	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	88.6	52.1	37	..	0	—0.14
Neemuch	79.2	48.0	37	..	0	—0.18
Indore	81.3	48.1	45	..	0.11	—0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.9	45.9	68	..	0.05	—0.28
Sangor	78.8	50.6	42	..	0.09	—0.32
Hoshangabad	80.3	50.8	53	..	0	—0.44
Khandwa	85.4	47.3	52	..	0	—0.45
Akola	85.4	48.5	48	..	0.46	0.02
Amraoti	83.6	53.5	48	..	0	—0.65
Nagpur	82.3	51.5	63	..	0	—0.72
Chanda	82.1	50.6	75	..	0.62	—0.16
Raipur	79.7	52.8	61	..	0.33	—0.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	68.5	51	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	85.3	64.1	41	..	0.31	0.34
Mormugao	79.8	65.6	79	..	0.94	—0.06
Karwar	86.9	60.8	36	..	1.07	—0.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	48.3	47	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	82.6	47.4	47	..	0.70	0.10
Poona	84.4	48.3	68	..	0.33	—0.53
Sholapur	84.6	53.9	44	..	0.89	—0.09
Bijapur	83.2	53.2	49	..	0.39	—0.57
Belgaum	81.5	52.9	55	..	0.94	—0.62
Aurangabad	83.5	50.5	40	..	0.64	0.05
Nizamabad (Indur.)	82.7	53.4	63	..	0.78	0.15
Hyderabad	82.4	55.2	77	..	0.79	—0.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.6	66.5	69	..	8.15	5.22
Calicut	85.0	67.3	77	..	13.02	7.38
Cochin	88.7	72.7	75	..	8.20	1.21
Colombo	84.0	69.2	91	..	26.04	12.32
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.6	67.2	79	..	20.73	15.26
Bellary	84.5	60.1	70	..	7.27	5.20
Cuddapah	87.0	68.3	73	..	9.32	5.80
Madras	85.8	74.4	67	..	20.79	5.97
Bangalore	80.3	61.3	84	..	3.31	0.34
Coimbatore	85.7	69 9	89	..	6.09	2.55
Trichinopoly	85.9	72.1	89	9.05	9.91	4.3
Negaratam	80.6	65 7	95	1.80	15.54	—3 2

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
WED	8	m 0 8	30 8	8	6 8	18
		11 55a	27 7		5 56a	13
THUR	9	m 0 54	30 9	9	m 6 59	18
		0 47a	27 3		6 44a	14
FRI.	10	m 1 41	30 4	10	m 7 51	18
		1 41a	26 9		7 33a	15
SAT.	11	m 2 29	29 7	11	m 8 47	18
		2 38a	26 1		8 23a	17
SUN	12	m 3 18	28 8	12	m 9 51	18
		3 40a	25 6		9 20a	18
MON	13	m 4 9	27 7	13	m 10 57	18
		4 52a	25 7		10 35a	20
TUE	14	m 5 4	26 7	14	m 0 2a	18 5
		6 19a	24 11		11 57a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset	
„ 8	(Wednesday) „	6h. 59m. „	6h. 1m
„ 9	(Thursday) „	7h. 0m. „	6h. 1m
„ 10	(Friday) „	7h. 0m. „	6h. 0m
„ 11	(Saturday) „	7h. 1m. „	6h. 2m.
„ 12	(Sunday) „	7h. 2m. „	6h. 2m
„ 13	(Monday) „	7h. 2m. „	6h. 3m.
„ 14	(Tuesday) „	7h. 3m. „	6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st, 11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	30th. 3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	„ December	6th. 11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	„ „	13th. 5h	8-4 p.m.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. A 15

COMMERCIAL.

PEACE RUMOURS AND THE EXCHANGES

In the last few days peace rumours have been remarkably persistent in financial circles. The local market for shipping shares and industrial stocks, which has been rising for months as if the present exceptional conditions were to be perpetual, showed marked weakness, and nervousness was expressed in some quarters as to what would happen if the golden dreams of speculators were to be shattered by a speedy conclusion of hostilities. The immediate cause of the peace feeling was presumably a newspaper report of utterances by a few members of the Reichstag, who had been visiting this country, and Von Buelow's presence in Switzerland. But the real basis is the increasing evidence, from private and Press reports, that economic conditions in Germany are assuming a serious aspect, and that their discussion is being transferred to an alarming extent from the Council Chamber of the authorities to the household and the street. The burden on the poorer classes appears to be fast growing intolerable, while people of moderate means, though they do not feel the stress acutely, nevertheless experience great difficulty in providing suitable diet for themselves and their families at reasonable cost. The appreciation by the outer world of conditions in Germany is probably most patently reflected in the exchange. Not that the further depreciation has been very much greater than in the case of sterling, but even if it were only equal it would testify to less confidence in the German currency than in sterling, since the excess offer of exchange should in view of reduced commercial intercourse, be very much smaller than in the case of England, and, consequently, the correctives applied need to be very much less comprehensive. If, notwithstanding these circumstances, the decline is greater than in other exchanges, the conclusion is obvious.

The dollar exchange here is also in an interesting position. Notwithstanding the decline of sterling in New York, which, therefore, represents a relative enhancement of the value of dollars, the latter have steadily declined here, so that sterling, too, is lower as expressed in guilders than in dollars. Whether the cause lies in sterling or dollars, it is difficult to say. It seems improbable that the drawings against colonial produce sold to England should be on a scale sufficient to exercise any considerable influence on the value of sterling here, if there had been any demand here for dollars, as it would then have been possible to remit sterling instead of dollars. But as evidently the offer of dollars preponderates very markedly against securities sold, these influences combined have resulted in a fall on both exchanges. Theoretically, the import of gold from America would pay, even allowing for high insurance rates and the banking commission for the guarantee required by the Overseas Trust, but it seems as if bankers here are somewhat reluctant to undertake the transaction, possibly in connection with the difficulty of insuring amounts of importance, and perhaps, also because there never is absolute certainty of prompt settlement of claims in case anything should happen, and this might very well run away with more than the margin. However, it looks very probable that gold must come hither from New York, and even if this took place in small amounts, but regularly, it would have a beneficial effect upon the dollar exchange, and indirectly also on sterling. This week the Bank shows an influx of gold of some seven million guilders, but it is not believed that these come from America. Reports, of which confirmation is not obtainable, state that it has been sent by England in settlement of colonial produce purchased.

The position of the currency in Germany is deteriorating constantly. According to the latest advices, 2,070 million marks of Darlehnskassenscheine are outstanding, of which 1,000 million marks are held by the Reichsbank. The amount of Reichsbank notes in circulation is now 5,946 million marks, and, if we leave Reichskassenscheine out of consideration, and, on the other hand, do not consider Reichskassenscheine, deposited as security for Reichskassenscheine, we find that the total circulation is, roughly, 6,925 million marks, so that the percentage of gold cover to circulation is about 35 per cent., and to circulation and other liabilities combined about 27¼ per cent., which differ widely from the official percentages given in the Press.—"The Economist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec. 7th

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		14,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian ..		1,000
" " Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans		7.66
Egyptian F. G. F.		9.70
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time)..	Jan.	12.66
	Mar.	12.93
New York Official noon call	Jan.	12.66
	Mar.	12.92
New Orleans 10 a.m. "	Jan.	12.54
	Mar.	12.84

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Dec.	7.56	
Dec.-Jan.	7.55	+3
Jan.-Feb.	7.54	
Feb.-Mar.	7.51	
Mar.-Apl.	7.49	
Apl.-May	7.45	
May-June	7.42	
June-July	7.38	+2
July-Aug.	7.35	
Aug.-Sept.	7.30	
Sept.-Oct.	7.03	
Oct.-Nov.	6.99	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and strenghten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good does good. D.14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-days price.
December.	7.41	7.53
Dec.-Jan.	7.39	7.52
Jan.-Feb.	7.39	7.51
Feb.-March	7.37	7.49
March-April	7.35	7.47
April-May	7.32	7.43
May-June	7.30	7.40
June-July	7.26	7.36
July-Aug.	7.23	7.33
Aug.-Sept.	7.08	7.18
Sept.-Oct.	6.93	7.01
Oct.-Nov.	6.89	6.97

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 7th

M. G. Bengal Good		5.15
" " Fully Good		5.30
" " Fine		5.45
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good		5.60
" " Fine		5.90
" Broach Good		6.60
" " Fully Good		6.75
" " Fine		6.90
" Scinde Good		5.10
" " Fully Good		5.25
" " Fine		5.40

AMERICAD MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil.
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York, January	12.60
Previous closing price	12.52
Futures at New York, March	12.89
Previous closing price	12.80
Spot Cotton at New York	12.75
Previous price	12.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.13
Previous price	12.00
Futures at New Orleans, January ...	12.44
Previous price	12.41
Futures at New Orleans, March	12.75
Previous price	12.71
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.71.25
Silver Commercial Bars	56 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot..	26 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—China Selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4⅝
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	..£ 367,000
Council Bills—Extra Allotments :—	
Transfers on Madras Rs. 3,23,000 @ 1/4 1/16.	
Consols 2½%	58 Ex.
Previous Price	57⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	55 nominal
Previous Price	55
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾
Previous Price	80⅝
Government Securities 3%	69½
Previous Price	69¼
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	27.65

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 7th.

3½%	1925/28..	£89⅞
4½%	1925/45..	£97 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 7th

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } January Sellers 64

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Dec.-Jan. Buyers 46/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold, Dec.-Jan. value. 61
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 68
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers, 61/3
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Sellers. 70
Calcutta Linseed.—Not received.
Toria Rapeseed, New Terms Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 62/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Paid. 62/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers. £10-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £97½
Standard Copper G.M.B. £77½
Copper Braziers £110
Yellow Metal 13
Hard Spelter Nominal. 66
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool £24-10-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie £4-11-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July September 17/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July September 17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July September 18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, July September 18/10½
Tone :—Very nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 2/11½
Ceylon Rubber January. 3/5½

WOOL OPENING REPORT.

Wool sales opened to-day lively:—
Total amount to be offered during sale 37,000.
Vicanere First White Highest 19½ pence.
Vicanere First White Lowest 16 pence.
Vicanere Ordinary Highest 14 pence.
Vincanere Ordinary Lowest 11½ pence.
Candahar First Highest not quoted.
Candahar First Lowest not quoted.
Candahar Ordinary Highest 14½ pence.
Candahar Ordinary Lowest 11½ pence.
Bicanere White Highest 12½ pence.
Bicanere White Lowest 11 pence.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady. A large business has been done in new Broach by speculators in the bazaar but only a small business has been reported in contracts.

We quote:—
F. G. Bengal 226.
Fine Akola 250.
Good Broach 291½.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	297	—	291	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	236	228/9	—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	234/5	—	—	Dec. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	230	—	—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	256	—	—	"
M.G. Mathia	—	—	—	—
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	270	—	—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	268	—	—	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	250/1	—	—	"
M.G. Yeotmal	250/1	—	—	Mar. 1915
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	—	—	—	—
M.G. Oomrawatee	—	—	—	—
H.G. Westerns	—	—	—	—
M.G. Westerns	—	—	—	—
H.G. Bhangalkote	—	—	—	—
H.G. Bijapore	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th December, 1915:—

Cotton	22,431 Bales.
Wheat	17,788 cwts.
Linseed	8,482 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	1,444 "
Ginjellyseed	13,583 "
Poppyseed	500 "
Groundnuts	10,082 "
Castorseed	5,033 "
Rice	7 567 "
Myrabollams	1,161 "
Cottonseed	42,323 "
Mowraseed	815 "
Gram	2,400 "
Joowar	6,352 "
Maize	584 "
Barley	1,467 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 8th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	230	218	..	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	248	236	226	..	Ready N. C.
	250	238	230	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	228	218	..	Ready N. C.
	..	230	222	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	258	228	..	Ready N. C.
Barsee (M. G.)	..	238	228	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
	..	..	252	..	Ready N. C.
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	252	244	..	Ready N. C.
Akola-Khgm.	..	254	246	..	Ready N. C.
Yaranja (M.G.)	..	250	242	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready N. C.
	..	253	245	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	261	253	..	Ready N. C.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	259	251	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
	..	264	256	..	Ready N. C.
	..	265	257	..	1/25 Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	267	259	..	Ready N. C.
Kampti(M.G.)	..	269	261	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	270	262	..	Ready N. C.
	..	271	263	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	298	..	..	Feb.-March.
	..	297	..	291	1/25 Apl'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	230	218	..	Ready N. C.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	255	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	262	Ready O. C.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	252	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	247	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	265	Ready O. C.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 6 annas per bale of Mucendum allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 8th. 4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 8 0	6 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 8 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	38 8 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 15 0	8 6 0
Groundnuts ...	37 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	4 0 0	4 6 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May ..	6 13 6	
Linseed May	9 7 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 8 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 6d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	191 Nominal
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	190½
60 d-s. Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do.	24-10-0
Bombay Do.	24-7-6
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-3-5
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened slightly weak to-day but before close the rates revived. Tata Iron and Steel shares declined in the commencement but stood firm at the close.

For January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 515.

Fazuibhai were placed at 427½ in the morning but closed at Rs. 430.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,045, declined to Rs. 1,037½ but closed at Rs. 1,052½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,350 declined to Rs. 1,340 but before close improved to Rs. 1,352½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,900, Currimbhai at Rs. 2811½, Finlays at Rs. 250 Crescent at Rs. 110 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 205.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares opened at Rs. 216, touched Rs. 221 but closed at Rs. 219.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 222½ for January.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 110 and Rs. 110½. Deferred opened at Rs. 268, declined to Rs. 265, but closed at Rs. 271.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 133 and Rs. 134.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,180.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 118.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 82½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97½ (long-dated.).

AMRITSAR BANK LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

The report of the Official Liquidators of the Amritsar Bank, Ltd., in liquidation for the year ending the 30th September, 1915, just issued states petty creditors as well as security and provident fund deposit creditors were paid at the rate of 12 as. in the rupee in full satisfaction of the debt. With regard to the liability of the Bank to the People's Bank an important compromise was effected under which the debts due to the Amritsar Bank of the face value of about Rs. 1,13,000 in excess of the banks liability was surrendered. A first dividend of four annas was paid. One lakh seventeen thousand was realised from contributions. The realisation of debts amounted to over six lakhs. There was a loss of about Rs. 5,000 upon the sale of Government paper, and the general expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs. 1,000 per month.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following fresh subscriptions in aid of the above-named Fund are announced by the Honorary Secretaries:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 39,93,160-4-7; The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 15,000; 20th Instalment from Sind, Rs. 3,000; 14th Instalment from Kaira District, Rs. 1,025-8; Subscriptions from Guhagar Peta, Rs. 979-14-11; Subscriptions from Dapoli Taluka, Rs. 852-4-11; Officers of the Public Works Department, Bombay, Rs. 840; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Taluka, Rs. 762-13-5; Subscriptions from Khed Taluka, Rs. 427-2; Subscriptions from Mandangad Peta, Rs. 869-5-6; Subscriptions from Malwan Taluka, Rs. 306-13-6; Subscriptions from Chiplun Taluka, Rs. 243-8-2; Subscriptions from Rajapur Taluka, Rs. 180-12-6; Subscriptions from Bijapur Taluka, Rs. 104-15; Subscriptions from Nasik Taluka, Rs. 91-9-6; Subscriptions from Sangmeshwar Taluka, Rs. 87-12-2; Subscriptions from Vengarle Taluka, Rs. 86-11-6; Subscriptions from Deogad Taluka, Rs. 78-5; Certain Indians employed by the Abyssinian Government in Adis Ababa, Rs. 60; "M. B. T.," Rs. 50; "R. G. G." for December 1915, Rs. 50; His Holiness Ramanand Swami Math Burunwadi, Rs. 43-8; G. S. Wilson, Esqr., Rs. 15; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Town, Rs. 13-7-4. Total Rs. 46,17,829-12-9.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Gifts of various kinds have been received from:—

Ahmedabad Branch, Broach Branch, Rajkot Branch, Dharwar Branch, Belgaum Branch, Poona Branch, Jamnagar Branch, Porbandar Branch, Surat Branch, Bijapur Branch, Sholapur Branch, Wadhwan Branch, Jalgaon Branch, Mrs. Malone, Bible Society, Miss Hall Hall, Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Wesleyan Naval and Garrison Church, Mrs. Claridge, Mrs. Abraham, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Ablett; Bina, per Mamlatdar of Indi Road, Mrs. Deakin, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Shrubb, Miss Impey, Mrs. Murdoch, Mrs. Michael, Kumari Saheb Rupaliba of Limbdi, Mrs. Coghill, B. I. Circle, Miss Bassoe, M. F. Orphanage, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Mrs. Strong, Miss Violet Frampton, Messrs. J. S. Patel and Co., Col. Matthews, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Asst. Pol. Agent: Jhalawad Prant, Mrs. Hiscocks, Mrs. Chambers, McKenzies Saw Mills, Swadeshi Co-operative Co., Ltd., Messrs. M. N. Gobhai and Co., and Evans, Fraser and Co.

MAGNESIA HELPS DYSPEPTICS

PATENT FOODS AND MEDICINES NO LONGER NECESSARY.

Many dyspeptics have discontinued the use of expensive patent foods, harmful drugs, medicines and artificial digestants, and instead, following the advice often given in these columns, they just take half-a-teaspoonful of pure *bisurated* magnesia in a little water after meals, with the result that they not only save money, but enjoy much better health. Those who have once tried *bisurated* magnesia never dread the approach of meal times, because they know that this wonderful antacid and food corrective, which can so readily be obtained from any chemist, will instantly neutralise acidity and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting in the stomach. Try this plan yourself. But mind you get the pure *bisurated* magnesia, as other forms are unsuitable.

AUCTION SALE OF DYES.

SOME RECORD PRICES REACHED.

A consignment of aniline dyes, alizarine, chemicals and other kindred products manufactured by the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabric, Farbwerk Mulheim (Vorm: A Leonardt and Company) and the Chemische Fabrick Greesheim-Electorm, condemned by the Prize Court at Alexandria, and forming part of the cargo of the s.s. Gutenfels, was, under the instructions from his Majesty's Procurator in Egypt, put up for auction sale by Messrs. Menesse and Company at Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Company's godown in Store Lane, Fort, yesterday.

There were a large number of bidders, including millowners, some of the buyers coming from the weaving centres of the Madras Presidency and others from the Punjab.

All the dyes fetched remarkably high prices, and the bidding was keen and exciting all round.

The first lot put up was a case of 90 per cent. "direct black" which before the war was to be had at the rate of 10 annas per pound. The first bid made was Rs. 5 per pound and the case was very soon knocked down to a purchaser who offered Rs. 17 per pound. Another case of the same dye reached a still higher figure of Rs. 20 per pound. The rest of the cases and drums of black, although its price before its importation was stopped, never reached a rupee a pound was sold at prices ranging from 9 to 11 rupees.

The other dyes, violet, brown, orange and green next put up also found ready purchasers, the green fetching better rates than the rest. A Japanese firm was noticed to be keen in bidding for the last named colour, and on making enquiries, our representative was informed that green, magenta and rose colours are at present greatly in demand in Japan.

There was a deal of speculation as to what blue dyes would fetch as there is at present a big enquiry for this colour. The first case of navy blue which fetched Rs. 22-8-0 was thought to have touched the record, but a surprise was still in store for the bidders as ten kegs of "Indanthrene" blue R. S. were sold at prices ranging from Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per pound. The price of this dye last year was only Rs. 1-10-0 per pound.

The majority of the bidders were agents and owners of spinning and weaving mills both in Bombay and up-country, and there were besides a large number of local dealers.

The consignment to be sold was made up in 662 lots.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 8th December 1915 was 30.157 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .061 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.....	29.918	inches
Temperature of Air	75.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.9	"
Dew Point	64.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.700	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1	"
Minimum do. do.	67.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE,E,NW,N	
Movement of Wind do. do.	124	Miles

ALL ABOUT THE WAR.

The Indian Review War Book

A COMPREHENSIVE AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE WAR WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, CARTOONS, MAPS AND DIAGRAMS INCLUDING:

The ethnic, historical and immediate causes of the War; the political history of the Belligerents and the Neutrals; sketches of the Rulers at War, the leading Statesmen and Ministers of the Powers; the Army and Navy Chiefs, and other famous fighters in the front; the moral and economic aspects of the War; prize courts, the position of Neutrals and other International Problems; descriptions of the latest engines and weapons of warfare on land, sea and air; a general account of all forms of rescue, relief and humanitarian efforts in time of War; and copious other information of the most interesting and useful kind compiled from various sources with fullest particulars of the magnificent rally of India and the Colonies to the British Flag and a narrative of the campaigns of land and sea.

CONTRIBUTED BY

Officers of the Indian Civil, Military and Medical Services, Ministers of Native States, Engineers, Educationists, Journalists, Lawyers, Publicists and other Specialists.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Branch of National Indian Association: Lecture by Dr. A. Lankester, M. D., on "Consumption and its Prevention with reference to Indian Home Life," Mrs. J. B. Petit's Bungalow, Mount Petit, Pedder Road, 5 p.m.

Girgaum District Congress Committee Meeting to express grief at the death of Sir P. M. Mehta and to elect delegates to Indian National Congress Session, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Meeting, Congress Pandal, Churchgate Station, 5-45 p.m.

Salvation Army Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work, Town Hall, noon.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Bombay First Extra Race Meeting, Mahaluxmi.

Salvation Army Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work, Town Hall, noon

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Lord Willingdon's XII v. All-India XII.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and distribution of prizes at Society's School, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding.

Dec. 8.

1024—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 6th instant.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Spilling A. A.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Binks H. T.

1025—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on Thursday 9th idem at 7 a.m. for 6" Dummy Loader.

All Officers and Sergeants will parade on Saturday the 11th instant at Colaba North Battery at 7 a.m. for 7.5" Gun Drill.

1026—Motor Cycles.

All members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of the cycles to the Adjutant's office before the 20th instant.

1027—Clothing.

All greatcoats and waterbottles to be returned to Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, as soon as possible.

1028—Strength.

Reference Bombay Castle, General Department, No. 7968 dated 19-7-15.

Lieutenant H. A. Starkey, Naval Division, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery with the rank of Captain to fill an existing vacancy with effect from 19-7-15.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

1029—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 12th instant at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.

Sunday 12th instant at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd.-Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Headquarters has been removed to Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 9.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during December.—Guards will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

5 days 9th to 13th Dec., "G" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 6 men per day.

4 days 14th to 17th Dec., "B" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 6 men per day.

4 days 18th to 21st Dec., "C" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 6 men per day.

3 days 22nd to 24th Dec., "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 6 men per day.

2 days 25th to 26th Dec., "E" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 6 men per day.

5 days 27th to 31st Dec., "F" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 6 men per day.

298. Battalion Parade.—In accordance with the Schedule of Training, the adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Saturday next. December 11th, at 5 p.m., on the North end of the Oval for Battalion Drill and a short route march.

Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

300. Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

301. Proficiency Examination.—A Proficiency Examination will be held probably in February and a Class will be started early in the New Year. Intending candidates should apply to Orderly Room for details of the subjects of Examination.

(Sd.) C. M. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Territorial ..... Blankenburg
Overture.—Raymond ..... Thomas
Valse.—"Verschmahte Liebe" ..... Lincke
Selection.—"Tostis' Popular Songs" ... Pougher
Song (Cornet Solo).—Rose in the Bud Dorothy ..... Forster.
Selection.—The Geisha ..... Jones
Two-Step.—Tuppehen ..... Gilbert.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary last month was 454, of whom 360 were males and 94 females.

ALL-INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of Bhatia Mitra Mandal was held on Monday last at the Mandal premises, Mr. W. T. Halai, Chairman presiding, when it was unanimously resolved to convene a meeting of the Bhatias of Bombay on Sunday the 12th instant at 5-40 (S. T.) for the purpose of electing Delegates for the ensuing All-India Bhatia Conference.

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in the above Dispensary during the month of November, was 3,125. Out of these 800 were males, 1,700 females and 625 children, the daily average attendance of patients being 120.

LATE MR. MANUBHAI NANABHAI.

In the First Division of the Appellate Side, High Court, the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, yesterday before commencing work expressed sorrow at the premature death of Mr. Mamibhai Nanabhai B.A. LL.B., youngest son of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held today at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay to give expression to the Committee's grief at the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, elect delegates for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress and transact any other business that may be placed before the meeting.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be given by Dr. A. Lankester, M.D., on consumption and its prevention with reference to "Indian Home Life" at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-day at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Petit Mount Petit Pedder Road and not at Lady Fazulbhoy's as announced before. Purdah arrangements will be made.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague were reported in Bombay on Tuesday, both the cases occurring in Lower Colaba. There were two cases of small-pox, but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 63 as compared with 87 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 75 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 3,023, out of which 9 were found to be plague-infected.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

Under the auspices of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School a series of lectures on "Great Men" has been arranged to be delivered on every Thursday at 9 p.m. in Gamdevi Municipal Boys' School. The first lecture of the series was delivered last Thursday by Mr. A. S. Dholeker, on "Bernard Palisey," a great French potterist.

The second lecture of the series will be delivered to-night by Mr. B. R. Desai on "Sir Benjamin Francklin."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND SIR ALI IMAM

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Monday last it was resolved to give an afternoon entertainment by the Association to Sir Ali Imam in February next when he returns from his short holiday in England and a small Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY

The annual meeting and distribution of prizes of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will take place in the School at Mahim, on Saturday the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m. The Committee's Report for the current year will be submitted and a Committee will be elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. M. R. Jardine has consented to preside and Mrs. Jardine will distribute the prizes. All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

CONVENTION OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Convention of the Theosophical Society this year will be held from 25th to 28th December next at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road. A spacious Shamiana has been erected on the Improvement Trust Plots at New Gamdevi, behind the Seva Sadan buildings, where public lectures by Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jinarajadasa will be delivered. The lectures are open to the Public.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Staff left Delhi for Mangla and Lahore yesterday afternoon.

Mr. A. H. Ley, becomes Deputy Secretary Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, for the period of the war, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay acting as Director-General, Commercial Intelligence, and Mr. I.D.O. Elliott as Under-Secretary.

Surgeon-General J. G. MacNeece, C. B. Director, Medical Services in India, will proceed on a tour of inspection to Bombay and Khandala leaving Delhi at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 12th instant.

The Nawabzada of Bhopal has arrived in Bombay.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain J. H. Hay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. O. Hughes, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. A. P. Baker, Royal Scots.
Lieut. H. L. Harris, Engineers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING. BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. A. C. Morgan, Artillery.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. B. G. James, Artillery.

MISSING.

Lieut. D. W. Grinnell-Milne, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. C. Strong, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Young, Yorkshires.
Major C. Hatton, Engineers.
Major J. H. Gordon, Sherwoods.
Captain E. W. Bardsley, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. H. E. Hart, Artillery.
Lieut. R. G. Somerset, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Boucher, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Dyer, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Lasenby, East Surreys.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Major the Hon. A. T. Fraser, 1st Lovat's Scouts.
Lieut. H. B. Harrison, Hampshires.
Lieut. E. G. Milsom, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Averill, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. M. Skitt, Artillery.

SIR WILLIAM CLARK IN BOMBAY.

MEETING AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

The Hon. Sir William H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, met the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and informally discussed several questions of importance.

The Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, in opening the proceedings cordially welcomed the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry and said the Committee of the Chamber much appreciated the opportunities that were given them from time to time of meeting officials from the various Departments of the Government of India for discussions on subjects that were of importance to the mercantile community. Continuing, the Chairman said, as you will be aware, Sir our Chamber has always contended, in connection with the local wholesale cash market value of goods, that the real value for custom duty purposes should be the net wholesale cash price at the place of import and that duty should not be levied on discounts or interest, or landing removing and warehouse charges.

This Chamber has also further contended that if the market value must be taken for purposes of import duty, that market value must be the selling price of the first bazaar seller and not that of a subsequent bazaar seller.

The Customs authorities have, however, continued to contend that the correct method of arriving at the valuation was to take the highest wholesale price at which anyone in the bazaar, who might even be the third of fourth seller, was disposing of any wholesale quantity, even if it were only a keg or a package.

This matter has formed the subject of a long discussion and the Collector of Customs, Bombay, finally made a suggestion that if it was deemed necessary to afford any relief to the importer it would be better to grant it by deducting a small fixed percentage from the real value as at present assessed and suggested 2 per cent as a fair deduction, and to this the Chamber agreed.

You will understand therefore Sir, we were naturally much disappointed to hear from our Collector in October that the compromise suggested by the Customs Authorities of 2 per cent being allowed off the so-called market value could not be accepted and Government had decided to adhere to the system which we have so long complained of.

STAMP DUTY ON CASH CREDIT AGREEMENTS.

The following is a brief summary of the chairman's remarks on the other subjects discussed:—

This is a question to which we have recently devoted a good deal of attention, the point being that under the new Stamp Act Cash Credit Agreements are saddled with a duty of Rs. 90 a lakh.

As a result of our deliberations a letter has now been addressed to your Department through the Bombay Government and a copy of this letter was handed to you yesterday.

We shall be very grateful if you will give the matter your sympathetic consideration and, if you agree with the views expressed, assist us to secure the desired amendment of the Act.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

The Chamber has been asked to take this matter up with Government, but before doing so, we would much appreciate an expression of your opinion on the point at issue.

As the Act stands, the difficulty is briefly that every Director has to declare his interest in any Company with which the concern of which he is a Director enters into a contract, and as we understand it, a Director is considered as having an interest if he merely owns one share. It will readily be understood that, in the case of Directors who happen to deal considerably in shares and to be buying and selling on the share market, the result of this is that they have to be continually sending notices to the Companies of which they are Directors notifying every change in their holdings of shares. This is a great nuisance not only to the Directors themselves but to the Companies who have to take cognisance of and record these various notices.

SIR WILLIAM CLARK'S REPLY.

Sir William Clark in reply said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is a remarkable testimony to the stability of Indian commerce that although war is raging in three continents of the world, the principal subjects which we have to discuss to-day relate to questions of ordinary administration in time of peace. I hope I may take this as an indication that the many restrictions on the ordinary courses of trade which Government has had to impose in connection with the war, are working as smoothly and causing as little inconvenience as possible. If this is so, it is due, I need hardly, say, very largely to the ready co-operation which Government has received from the commercial public and not least from you gentlemen, who are here to-day.

I turn now to the subjects which have been put down for discussion. The first of these is the definition of "real value" for the purpose of assessing customs duty on imported goods. The Committee will readily appreciate that in our interpretations of the Customs law, we gradually establish a kind of case-law of our own, subject of course to any rulings which may result from action in the courts. In this particular instance the Government of India ruled in 1908 that the term "wholesale cash price" in section 30A of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 should be defined as the "local wholesale market value" irrespective of the price at which transactions are conducted between importers and dealers. This interpretation was confirmed in 1911 after further examination of the matter, and since it was challenged again last year, we have been unable to find adequate grounds for modifying the previous rulings. I am afraid therefore, that I cannot hold out any hopes of the question being reopened. It is quite true that that Mr. Whitty put forward tentatively a suggestion that if it were deemed necessary to afford any relief to the importer this might be done by deducting a small fixed percentage from the real values as at present assessed. The suggestion, however was not supported by the Local Government, who pointed out that it would entail considerable loss of revenue. I need hardly say that apart from any other considerations, this factor is one of very serious importance at the present time.

A QUESTION FOR FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Your Chairman's next point is that of the stamp duty leviable on cash credit agreements. I see that you have addressed a letter on this subject to my Department asking that the stamp duty on these transactions should be reduced, but as the letter is coming through the Local Government, it has not yet reached us. As this is a question of reduction of taxation, it is one for the Finance Department rather than for me, but as it also concerns trade, my Department will naturally be consulted on the subject, and I am very glad to have the opportunity of obtaining the views of your Chamber. I have read the letter, of which your Chairman has kindly supplied me with a copy, and I gather that your main objection to these duties is that you consider them an unduly heavy burden on this class of transaction. This no doubt merits careful examination, but I am sure my Hon. Colleague the Finance Member would like me to warn the Committee that this is not a year when reduction of taxation can be lightly contemplated; and it would appear from some data given in your letter that this particular stamp duty must be productive of considerable sums. If you could show that the amount of the duty interfered with these transactions and therefore led to an actual loss of revenue as compared with what might result from a lower duty, that, of course, would be an important consideration, but I do not notice that it is touched upon in your letter. I do not however, wish in any way to pre-judge the case, indeed it is one, as I have said, on which the decision must rest with my Hon. Colleague the Finance Member and I can assure the Committee that your arguments will be very carefully examined and considered by the Government of India.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

I now turn to what your Chairman has said about section 91 A of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, The object of this section is to secure a more strict regulation of contracts in which directors are interested, and it provides for the disclosure of such directors' interests. In order to avoid unnecessary repetition of disclosures, there is a proviso that a general notice that a director is a member of any specified firm or company and is to be regarded as interested in any subsequent transaction with such firm or company, shall be sufficient disclosure as regards any such transaction. I gather that the difficulty to which your Chairman has referred arises in connection with the operation of this proviso. Your Chairman points out that a director would be considered as having an interest if he merely owned one share in a company, and that inconvenience arises in the case of directors who happen to deal considerably in shares and to be constantly buying and selling in the share market. Most statutory provisions can be made to look rather unreasonable if you take extreme cases, and it no doubt would seem somewhat unnecessary that a director should have to disclose an interest in another company which only consists of a single share. But, equally of course, men who deal considerably in shares do not deal on the principle of buying a single share in a concern which they regard with a favourable eye, and I do not myself see that it is an unreasonable provision to ask a man to disclose his interest if he deals in shares on a large scale and has bought a large block in a company with which the concern of which is a director is about to contract. I can see that the requirement of this section may cause a certain amount of inconvenience, but it hardly affords ground for any amendment of the Act, if that is what the Committee have in mind. Let me point out another thing. Our legislative machinery provides ample opportunities for expressions of opinion by commercial bodies on legislation before it is actually passed into law, and it is of course much easier to modify a Bill than to modify an Act. I should have thought that this particular difficulty is one which, while it would not necessarily be within the knowledge of Government, might somewhat easily have been foreseen by those who have an inside knowledge of the habits of directors, but I do not recollect that the question was raised when the Bill was under consideration. The proviso to section 91 A was as a matter of fact suggested by your Chamber. We recognised its reasonableness, and were glad to accept it, but you did not, when suggesting it, put in any caveat in regard to the possible inconvenience which might be caused to directors who deal on a large scale in the share market, nor was the point raised at any subsequent stage possibly because your then Chairman unfortunately found himself unable to attend any of the deliberations on the Bill in Council. However, I will have the point noted for consideration against the time when any further revision of Indian company legislation may be in contemplation.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Sir W. H. Clark terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PERMANENT OPENING.

Great interest is being taken in the permanent opening next Saturday evening of the Royal Opera House as a home of pictures. A very definite policy has been decided upon regarding the class of pictures to be shown.

Prices are fixed to suit all purses, from four annas upwards, and the very best reserved seats can be secured for two rupees. Each evening there will be two performances: one at 6-45 and the other at ten o'clock.

The programme for next Saturday and the following week consists of three star films produced by famous companies whose work is not often seen in Bombay. "David Garrick" opens the bill and is, as many people know, a strong dramatic play in sweet old-world settings. Next comes the Trans-Atlantic masterpiece "A Submarine Spy," the rapid action of whidh takes place in a real submarine while it is submerged. The climax is reached when the hero gets to safety through a torpedo tube. But it would be unfair to give away the plot of this exciting photo-play, for its success rests upon its surprises. Suffice it to say that the acting is perfect in the hands of an American star company.

The comedy of the evening is a Danish two-reel film called "An Adventure in a Harem." The mystic beauty of the East is depicted in the Arab town and the interior of the harem. But the plot is a very droll skit on the globe-trotting American who dashes off to his consul the moment he is in trouble. The consul himself, too, is a caricature, and the part is played by an extremely able comedian.

The orchestra has been secured at great expense. The accompaniments will all be played with intelligence.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' VISIT TO CRAWFORD MARKET.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, with a small party from Government House, visited the Crawford Market yesterday morning. Their Excellencies were received by Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, who introduced them to Mr. Michael, Superintendent of the Market. Their Excellencies' visit was intended to thank the butchers, fruiterers and florists of the market for their generous contribution towards their Excellencies' War and Relief Funds. Some of these traders were introduced to Lord and Lady Willingdon by Mr. Cadell and their Excellencies were garlanded by them.

After the presentations, his Excellency accompanied by Mr. Cadell and her Excellency accompanied by Mr. Michael, went round the various sections of the market and spent quite an hour in the compound, in the garden and in the vegetable and groceries section. Their Excellencies seemed much pleased with the visit and thanked Mr. Cadell for the excellent arrangements made to receive them, and Lady Willingdon thanked Mr. Michael for his kind help towards the war relief funds. Their Excellencies then left amidst the cheers of the market people.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lord and Lady Willingdon last night gave a dinner party to members of the Bombay Legislative Council. The following were present:—

Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. G. Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. G. S. Curtis, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Sheik Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalawalla, Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, The Chief of Kurundwad (Senior), Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shrinivas Naik, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkantha, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Konher Rodda, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. P. W. Monie, Mr. H. F. Beale, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. G. D. French, Mr. J. Nissim.

The house party included the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Lt.-Colonel J. Jackson, and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. M deP. Webb, Mr. J. L. Fagan, Their Excellencies and Staff.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT CALCUTTA.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S DURBAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The Durbar held yesterday at Government House was a very impressive one. There were 23 recipients of titles and medals comprising one Raja, eight Rai Bahadurs, one Khan Bahadur, four Rai Sahebs, one I.S.O., one Indian Order of Merit, two Kaiser-i-Hind Medals, four King's Police Medals and one Imperial Service Medal. In conferring the titles and medals his Excellency the Governor congratulated the recipients.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

LADY WILLINGDON'S KEEN INTEREST.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has been taking a very great interest in all the detailed arrangements to be made for the cricket week and has helped the Committee considerably by valuable suggestions and in other ways.

We are given to understand that Mr. Travers of Karachi had been asked to play but was unable to do so.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

A tent will be pitched on the Esplanade Maidan on the Waudby Road side for the members of the Princess Mary Gymkhana and their guests during the ensuing cricket week.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

The second round in the Aga Khan Hocke Tournament was begun this evening when two more games were played. The first match between the Staff and Departmental Club and the Depot of the 2nd Dorsets turned out rather an unexpected surprise, the Staff and Departmental Club quite walking round the Dorsets to the tune of eight goals to one.

The other match in which the Lusitanian Sporting Club met the Signal Units Depot was exceedingly fast in the first period the Lusitanians finishing up with one goal to their opponents nil. In the second half the Signallers showed better staying powers and closed with three goals to their account against the Lusitanians' two goals.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ENGAGEMENTS AT LAHORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

After opening the Upper Jhelum Canal at Mangle on Thursday next the Viceroy will arrive at Lahore at 5 p.m. his Excellency's arrival will be private but he will be met at the station by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and his personal staff, the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner the Superintendent of Police, the General Officer, Commanding the 3rd (Lahore) Divisional area and one Staff Officer.

On Friday at 11 a.m. the Viceroy will open the new Punjab Veterinary College and at noon he will open the King Edward memorial.

In the afternoon at 4-30 a garden party will be given in honour of his Excellency by the Punjab Chiefs Association in the grounds of Aitchison Chiefs' College.

On Saturday afternoon at 2-30 p.m. His Excellency will hold a reception of retired Indian officers on the brigade parade ground at the Laore Cantonment. All Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners coming in from districts with retired officers will attend, also the Political Agents of the Phulkian States and Bhawalpur, the G.O.C. Lahore, and the Staff Officer and Officers commanding regiments in the Lahore Cantonment together with the Chief Secretary and Under Secretary and Mr. Young, C.S., on special duty. It was originally intended to hold this reception in the grounds of Government House but owing to the very large number of officers attending between 1,500 and 2,000, there was not sufficient space available.

The public will thus, have the opportunity of witnessing the parade of a most interesting charactar.

His Excellency will leave Lahore on Saturday evening at 10-30 p.m., departure being private.

NEW CALCUTTA HIGH COURT JUDGE.

IRISH BARRISTER APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It is announced in Dublin that the Irish Barrister, Mr. Cecil Atkinson, son of Lord Atkinson, has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

DELHI, Dec. 8.

There being no vacancy on the Calcutta High Court Bench at present and the seventh Judgeship on the Patna High Court Bench not having been yet filled, it may be surmised that the appointment unofficially reported from Home of Mr. Cecil Atkinson to an Indian High Court judgeship is to the Patna Court. No official information upon the subject however has so far reached India.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that in view of the sessions of the League being held in Bombay during the next Christmas week it has been thought expedient to transfer temporarily the office of the All-India Moslem League to Bombay. Any communications intended for the office should now be addressed to the undersigned.

It would also be convenient for the members of the League and other Mussalmans desirous of attending the Sessions to communicate to the undersigned their wishes as to the arrangements for accommodation which they desire to be made for them during their stay in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED YUSUF KHAN,
Assistant Secretary,
All-India Moslem League.

56, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

DR. D. M. SURVEYOR, Dental Surgeon will remove from his old address No. 17-19, Church Gate St., to No. 117-121, Medows Street, above Thomas Vafiadis & Co., from Wednesday, 8th December. 2507

WANTED.

WANTED half or whole day service by a qualified and well experienced public accountant, can keep, organize and inspect all sorts of accounts and can do legal account work. Write to Box No. 656 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2559

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Dec. 9. 1915.

TURKEY AND THE GERMANS.

The sense of humour is apparently not any more an asset of German character than a sense of humanity. For sheer nonsense, highly flavoured with arrogance and cupidity, the latest German peace "feeler," published in New York, cannot be surpassed. Germany still wants a place in the sun, although it is apparent that the only excuse that her apologists could advance for her recent conduct would have to be that her rulers had been a bit too struck by both the sun and the moon! Moreover, the place in the sun,—Constantinople this time,—is to be occupied quite independently of British sea power. It takes a long time to convince some peoples, and apparently that best of tutor,—hunger,—has not yet sufficiently gripped Germany, for her to realise that, until she has been crushed beyond all hope of ever running amok again, the British Fleet will continue to haunt her and render the "place in the sun" at all times rather more tropical than the Kaiser would like. The feeler suggests that Germany is agreable to forego the pleasure of biting the dust and will undertake on her side to continue her programme of *Drang nach Osten*, and will even obligingly consent to become the future godparent of Asia Minor, the Balkan States, the Land of "Tino" and the Turks!

So much benevolence, after having been "forced into war for the defence of the Fatherland," takes our breath away! And we feel constrained to say in the language of the poor relation,—"It is too good of you, but we really cannot take advantage of so much good nature!" We are living, so we are constantly being told, in a decadent age, when the spirit of romantic philantrophy is not abroad and consequently a good many of us, lacking the "culture" necessary to the "higher criticism" will find it, on pondering deeply, extremely difficult to understand why there should be such a sudden outburst of generous concession to the ruthless destroyers of the world's peace and the reputation of von Tirpitz. We can conceive of no Englishman, unless it be Lord Courtenay, whose sense of self-interest would be sufficiently strong to override the temptation to accept such gracious terms. But even here we do not reach the sum total of Teuton magnanimity. Germany is willing to *civilise* Turkey! There has been a great lack of civilisation on the part of the Turks during this campaign! Only once so far, and that was in distant Armenia, have the Ottomans betrayed any sign of the fact that they had recently been brought into contact with the higher criticism and *the Kultur*. Europe cannot permit such delinquencies on the part of the Turks; it must insist on their being tutored, and by whom better than by the Huns? Are there no babies left to be killed, nor chateaux to be pillaged, nor benevolent nurses to be shot that the Turks should be permitted to remain in a condition of unenlightenment? Is the demand on the works of Nietzche and Treitzsche and Bernhardi, recently rendered ultra-popular by the brilliant translation of their theories into practice, so great that no copies are forthcoming for the edification of the Pashas on the Golden Horn? Such things must be altered! The uncouth tongue of Gaul, the *lingua franca* of the Levant, must be replaced by the melting melodies of German, and the Turkish ladies, the naive and graceful "*dames fantomes*" of Pierre Loti, be initiated into the charms of plaid skirts and cuffs and collars, and the ladylike habit of frequenting the "bierhaus." Germany very rightly wants the whole of the Balkans, *en route* to Stamboul, in order that she may export without fear of tariffs, for the blooding of the Turks, such essential food as Rhine herrings, *sauerkraut* and numerous other products of a doubtful origin, in order that finally the good people on the Bosphorus may arrive at the conclusion that there is much wisdom in the proverb "*Der mensch ist was er isst.*"

All this opens up for the poor barbarian Turks a vista of culture which must baffle their un-Cimmerian imagination and render them like ourselves unable to avail themselves of so much beneficence! This is the only reply we can make to the latest peace feeler, with one exception,—that is the reply that can be transmitted through the good offices of Lord Derby, who will no doubt oblige by forwarding the message to the front. We in India, where sixty millions are so interested in the integrity of the Ottoman sovereignty, would also like to partake in the reply. Recruiting is going on for Moslem battalions, the King-Emperor wants more men, to prevent among other things, the greatest curse that could befall Islam,—the passing of Turkey under the Teuton domination. There is no sane Moslem in any country, no true Ottoman patriot, who would not see the ancient and mighty Empire of the Sultans vanish from the face of the earth, rather than that it should drag out a degrading existence as a province of the most degraded dominion in the world. It is for the Moslems of India, by giving their sons to the Army, to drive every German out of Stamboul or leave their bodies there, so that, in the words of the Kaiser,—slightly changed,—no Teuton may ever again dare to look askance at a Moslem!

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

Tuesday's sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council was, on the whole, a somewhat dull affair, in spite of the fact that when it rose for the day,—an hour earlier than usual,—it had accomplished all that it had to do except for one on two things which may be expected to be disposed of to-day within an hour. The net result is that, having met after an interval of four months since the last session, the Council will have disposed of the legislative and public work which had accumulated, or ought to have accumulated, during these months within a period of not more than six hours. This, from a superficial point of view, may be considered very satisfactory, as exhibiting the Council as a body that does not waste time, and goes through its business in a practical way. But that is not the only point of view from which the work of the Council must be judged. As the country is governed at present, the legislative councils constitute the only forum in which the views of the public can be ventilated and their needs pressed upon the attention of the Government effectively and persistently. The grievances of the people are numerous and their needs are even more numerous. Both the quantity and the quality of the work that is done by the Council, therefore, are the two criteria from which its efficiency and usefulness can be tested. Judged by either of these standards, the Council that conducted its business yesterday was disappointing. From the spectator's point of view there was practically no enlivening moment, except towards the close, on the Resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai. When the Council rose for lunch after disposing of all the Government bills, besides the Governor and three members of the Executive Council, only ten out of the forty-three additional members of the Council had taken part in the discussion and it is a notable fact that all these ten members were Indians The discussion too was not of a very high order, because, as a matter of fact there was very little of it. The disappointment is all the keener when we remember that only two weeks ago we saw the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council setting an excellent example of the thorough manner in which public questions should be discussed. Nor was there a dearth of any pressing questions of public importance. The new policy of the Government in enforcing uncalled for economy in expenditure on education, the suppression of the rights of the people of the Belgaum District to trial by jury, the extension of the panchayet system in the Presidency, the attitude of the Government towards the Hyderabad Municipality,—these are a few of the many important questions which one would have wished to be brought under the searching light of thorough public discussion in the Legislative Council.

Four bills came up for discussion. Instructive and important debate on the Bill for the Amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, especially regarding the new clause proposed by the Select Committee, dealing with compensation for set-back of lands might have been expected. But as the Hon. Mr. Sheppard, who was in charge of the Bill, moved an amendment asking for the deletion of the clause, the effect of his amendment was that the Municipal Act will stand as it is at present until Government bring forward, as they intend doing, their own proposal in the matter. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Wacha and Mr. Samarth, therefore, urged that before they did so they should first consult the Corporation. As Mr. Wacha said, with pointed reference to Lord Willingdon's speech on Monday, advocating co-operation in all matters, "let Government co-operate with the Corporation and look upon the interests of the latter body as their own." Mr. Sheppard, indeed, on behalf of Government, assured the Council that this will be done and we can only trust that this assurance will not be as illusory as many in the past. The next amendment to the same Bill moved by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji received the fate that it deserved. For, as Mr. Sheppard pointed out, there cannot but be unanimity in accepting the principle that human beings and animals should not be allowed to live together or that buildings which are used for storing grain are not suitable as dwelling houses for human beings. The Bombay Medical Amendment Bill passed all the stages, without a dissentient voice, on the assurance given by Mr. Sheppard that a separate amending Bill dealing with the question of the Ayurvedic system of medicine will be soon introduced, removing the penalties imposed upon the latter by the Act. The Bill amending the Bombay Landing and Warfage Fees Act was welcomed as a first direct step in the attempt to remove the great and long-standing hardships of passengers to and from the Konkan. The problem in the matter was, Mr. Carmichael said, that of finance. But the manner in which Government propose to solve it did not recommend itself to Messrs Parekh and Upasani who rightly opposed the principle of fees being levied on the passengers instead of being made available from provincial revenues. Mr. Parekh pointed out many flaws in the Bill which was referred to a Select Committee. We trust that, when it emerges from the Committee it will assume such a form as will ensure the effective realisation of its objects. Mr. Chaubal's proposal to extend the time from seven days to two months regarding the notice to be given by non-official members when introducing a Bill drew from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola a spirited assertion of the rights of provincial councils to legislate independently in all matters except the purely Imperial ones.

Resolutions on matters of general importance afterwards came up for consideration but it is disappointing to find that member after member rose asking for postponement of the Resolution standing in his name till the next session. Dewan Bahadur Godbole the most indefatigable member of the Council, who had given notice of no less than seven Resolutions, however, had the satisfaction of having two of them accepted by Government. He strongly advocated that Government should take some further practical step in promoting the paper-pulp industry and urged that a very suitable field existed in Kanara District for the manufacture of caustic soda and bleaching powder, chemicals which besides being useful in the production of paper would also have a commercial value of their own. Mr. Carmichael, on behalf of the Government, assured the Dewan Bahadur that he was in full sympathy with his object and that the questions raised by him will be referred to the Advisory Committee recently formed. Dewan Bahadur Godbole next urged the grievances of Indians in the Upper Subordinate Public Works Departments. His case was a strong one and, as Mr. Carmichael admitted, it was also a very serious one. But the result of his labours was only to draw from Government the promise that the matter will be considered by them. The last Resolution on election rules proposed by Mr. Harchandari raised a somewhat warm discussion. Mr. Harchandrai put his case in a nutshell when he said that the anomalous effect of the rules existing in the case of the Karachi Municipality was that in one ward 26 votes entitled a person to become a municipal councillor while in another as many as 685 votes were required. He therefore, advocated a sort of proportional representation. In opposing this Resolution Moulvi Raffiuddin and Mr. Hidayatulla struck an unnecessarily unpleasant note by treating the question as though it turned on inter-communal jealousies. Mr. Harchandrai did well to make it clear that the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans were very amicable and that Mahomedan wards had returned Hindu members and *vice versa*. Government adopted the right attitude in keeping an open mind on the question and leaving it to the municipalities concerned to adopt the system which they think most suited to their local conditions.

AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

THE NEW SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 8.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

In continuation of the previous communication Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis asks us to announce the following modifications of the scheme for the employment of fifty members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade as volunteers for nursing duty.

These volunteers who must be either Europeans or Anglo-Indians are required for the care of sick and wounded in the British General Hospital at the base in Mesopotamia. If possible they should possess first aid and home nursing certificate granted by the St. John Ambulance Association, but good men will be accepted even though they only possess the first mentioned. The period of engagements has now been extended to six months to cover the voyage out and back. The pay offered for non-commissioned officers is Rs. 75-8 per month, and to nursing orderlies Rs. 60 per month. They will receive clothing, rations etc., as issued to volunteers or soldiers proceeding Overseas. In addition the usual separation allowances will be granted, and there will be the ordinary eligibility for wound, injury and family pensions. It is not proposed to enlist the men, but merely to engage them for a definite period of six months, after which date, if they are still wanted, they may be re-engaged for a further term or absorbed into a definite corps, the formation of which is now under consideration. Being a force in the field they will be subject to the Army Act. If any of the men joining are Government or railway servants similar terms would be given them as for volunteers enlisting for service Overseas. The volunteers must pass a physical examination as to fitness for active service, after which if they are up to the required standard, they will proceed to Bombay in order to be fitted out under the orders of the G. O., Commanding the Bombay Brigade in consultation with the District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay, who will prepare nominal rolls and all documents connected with the detachments of St. John Ambulance Brigade proceeding Overseas.

WAR AND WORLD SITUATION

AN INTERESTING LECTURE ON PRESENT POSITION OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 7.

Mr. Eddy, the well known American speaker in connection with the Y. M. C. A. movement gave a very interesting lecture on Sunday at the St. Stephen's College Hall on "the present world situation." Principal Rudra presided. The meeting was fairly attended and amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. and Miss Claude Hill.

The speaker said that the present world situation was much affected by the war but out of all its evils much good would result. While Europe was shaken with this terrible war a great rennaissance was taking place in Asia—greater than that which took place in Europe in the 15th century. An intellectual, industrial, social and religious movement was sweeping all over Asia.

Referring to the present position of India the speaker said that during his voyage out to India he had read some statistics and found that India was coming forward as an important nation in the world. He showed by means of a number of charts that India stood sixth in the whole world (and first in Asia) in trade and that her trade was increasing. In her rice crop, in her monopoly of jute and tea she was the first in the whole world. She was fourth in her mileage of railways. Her Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies were growing fast. He pointed out that India though richest in population was poorest in wealth. One third of her population received no medical treatment. Nine men out of ten and ninety-nine women out of a hundred could not read or write. In Japan only one man in a hundred was uneducated. The speaker in explaining how Japan which was comparatively a backward country could in such a short time come forward as one of the greatest nations of the world, said that there were four reasons:—(1) Japan was open to the new truth. (2) There were men of practical action in Japan and they practised what they preached. (3) There was unity amongst them, and (4) Japan's watchword was progress and not prejudice to progress and not custom.

Notes of the Day.

An Untrue Statement.

A contemporary, which is in the habit of making offensive remarks about this journal, publishes a letter from a correspondent signing himself "Anxious One," containing the statement that "'The Bombay Chronicle' has openly charged the Bombay Police with organising and directing the Mass meeting of Mahomedans held at Bhendi Bazar on Saturday last." We are not concerned ordinarily to notice the attacks of a journal which is unable to respect the elementary rules of decent controversy. But since this statement is made by one of its correspondents, it may be as well to state that it is absolutely and entirely untrue. We have not made any such charge and we have not published any such charge. We are, as a matter of fact, in possession of certain facts from which certain conclusions might wrongly or rightly be drawn, but we have not drawn them and the use which we may or may not make at any future time of this information is our own affair. But supposing we had drawn the conclusion that "Anxious One" has himself indirectly drawn, he would have to learn that there is no such thing as forcing respectable newspapers to reveal the source from whence they obtain their facts or their inspiration. That is their own affair.

Origin of the Kiel Canal.

In his recently published reminiscences, which have created much wide interest, Lord Redesdale has an interesting passage, regarding the abandonment by Great Britain of Denmark in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein, by which Germany was given the means to make the Kiel Canal. Lord Redesdale was at the time a secretary to the Embassy in St. Petersburg. It is curious that Lord Palmerston, who so clearly saw the Prussian aim, so weakly allowed it to succeed. To quote Lord Redesdale:—

"Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, expressed clearly enough the objects and tendency of Prussian policy. In the House of Commons he stated in 1863 in answer to a question—

"'There is no use disguising the fact that what is at the bottom of the German design, and the desire of connecting Schleswig with Holstein, is the dream of a German fleet, and the wish to get Kiel as a German seaport. That may be a good reason why they should wish it, but it is no reason why they should violate the rights and independence of Denmark for an object which, even if it were accomplished, would not realise the expectation of those who aim it.'"

Palmerston's Weakness.

Lord Palmerston followed this up with a threat which he never carried out. For he proceeded to indicate that if such an attempt were made the invading Powers would find that 'it would not be Denmark alone with which they would have to contend.' But, to quote again from Lord Redesdale,

"Lord John Russell, who was Foreign Secretary, backed up this statement with open threats of war. But Lord Palmerston had grown old; Lord John Russell was always more energetic in word than in deed; and the Court influence,—especially the Prince Consort's,—was thrown on the side of Bismarck. In the end the British Government announced that they would not fight; Russia, who was waiting to co-operate with Britain, drew back, and Denmark was given to the spoiler."

"Black is the ingratitude of mankind", Lord Redesdale writes. "There is no statue of Lord Russell, the great benefactor, the true founder of the German Navy, standing unter den Linden in Berlin."

To Check Favouritism.

General Gallieni has made a popular innovation in the French War Office by announcing that in future no attention will be paid to any letter recommending the selection of soldiers for special duties, and by warning their friends that on receipt of a second such letter the man on whose behalf such special facilities are asked will be punished. The "Liberté" warmly approves his decision, and recommends its application to other branches of the public service. It states:

The new Minister of War has solved the problem by using his sword to sever the knot. . . One would have thought that it would have been sufficient to issue the regulation for it to be approved by everyone. Favours obtained by influence over other soldiers in time of war are particularly odious because they are won at the expense of men whose rights are sacrificed at the moment that they are sacrificing themselves.

A French Book about the Indian Soldiers.

When the Indian Expeditionary Force arrived in France just over a year ago Mdlle. Massia Bibikoff, a pupil of Detaille, the celebrated battle painter, had the good fortune to receive permission to sketch in the camps at Marseilles. At the same time she kept a diary describing her experiences. This has now been translated by Mr. Leonard Huxley, and the volume, with fifty full-page illustrations and an introduction by M. Maurice Barree, will be published immediately by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. under the title "Our Indians at Marseilles."

The Railway Board have sanctioned the commencement of the work of restoration of the Hill Section of the Assam Bengal Railway which was seriously damaged by abormal flodds in July last. The cost is roughly estimated at between 17 and 25 lakhs of rupees.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PEACE FEELERS.

CONSPIRATORS IN NEW YORK.

DR. WILSON'S SCATHING DENUNCIATION.

HEAVY CANNONADING IN ARTOIS.

In his message to the Congress, President Wilson makes a scathing denunciation of the plots and conspiracies within the borders of the States.

"I blush to admit," he says, "that there are U.S. citizens, born under other flags but fully naturalised, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of Government into contempt and to destroy industries for vindictive purposes."

Dr. Wilson emphasizes that it is America's duty to remain neutral.

Mr. Bryan has issued a manifesto urging the President to mediate for peace immediately. Simultaneously a new version of Germany's peace terms are publishe in New York press.

It is learned officially in New York that the United States will decline to discuss the reasons for the request for withdrawal of Attaches Boy-Ed and von Papen.

The Serbian Minister in Athens declares that the Serbian Army will shortly number a quarter of million, and give the enemy surprises.

A Rotterdam telegram says that General Gallowitz's German Army has been reorganised and reinforced with a view to attacking the Allies in Macedonia.

The French and the Belgian artillery demolished the enemy work at Hetsas. The cannonade in Artois was very fierce.

It is reported from Holland that German troops and guns have been pouring into Belgium, mostly in night time. It it believed that these troops are new formations.

VOLUNTEERING IN AUSTRALIA.

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND READY TO FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 7.

The National Register shows that 109,683 men have volunteered to fight. The Premier considers the result highly satisfactory.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Imports for November show an increase of £ 16,129,330 sterling in value and exports of £11,037,547.

HEAVY CANNONADING IN ARTOIS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF PLOTTERS.

FIERCE CANNONADING IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY WORK AT HETSAS DEMOLISHED.

LOST TRENCHES REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 8.

A communiqué says the French and the Belgian artillery demolished the enemy work at Hetsas. The cannonade in Artois was very fierce and was accompanied at some points by fighting with heavy bombs.

The struggle continued in Champagne for the possession of an advanced trench south of Saint Souplet. Our counter-attacks have already regained most of the lost trench.

CANNONADE IN CHAMPAGNE.

FIGHT AROUND A FRENCH ADVANCE POST.

PARIS, Dec. 7.

A communiqué says there was a cannonade in Champagne and a local fight around the French advance post at Saint Souplet.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

SIR JOHN FRENCH PRESENT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Sir John French and Sir Archibald Murray were present at the second Allied War Council at the French Headquarters yesterday. The Council which was presided over by General Joffre was attended by Japanese and other allied representatives.

RETURN OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

HARROWING TALE OF GERMAN BRUTALITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Seventy-three disabled British soldiers from Germany have arrived at Flushing en route for England, also a hundred and fifty civilians, including fifty British subjects of coloured races, released from internment in Germany.

The soldiers presented the most pathetic sight apart from the missing legs and arms. They wore mostly old and ragged German uniforms and some had wooden clogs. They made an extraordinary contrast to the warmly-clad Germans who have returned from England.

Seventeen soldiers from the Wittenberg camp related a harrowing tale of brutalities to which they were subjected, especially when typhus swept the camp in the spring. The German guards bolted and sent food by shoot into the grounds. Sixteen hundred prisoners died of typhus including 99 British prisoners. Six British army doctors who were prisoners, volunteered to go to Wittenberg and three died of typhus.

AN AMSTERDAM EDITOR ARRESTED.

CHARGE OF ENDANGERING NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A sensation has been caused in Amsterdam by the arrest of M. Schroeder, chief editor of the "Telegraaf," following his prosecution in which a sentence of six months was demanded because of the publication of an article declaring that "it is a group of conscienceless scoundrels in Central Europe who caused the war."

It now appears that the new charge is brought against M. Schroeder of endangering neutrality by another article accusing the Government of supplying Germany with foodstuffs by an unjustifiable policy of export.

SHORTAGE OF GRAIN IN AUSTRIA.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

ZURICH, Dec. 8.

Sensational disclosures regarding the shortage of grain in Austria-Hungary were made in a speech delivered by the Secretary of the Vienna Provision Market. He said:—The harvest has been most disappointing. It was a great mistake of the Government to let the public suppose that the opening of the Danube would change the situation. Only the most skilful administration and greatest economy can carry the country till the next harvest.

SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

GENERAL GALLOWITZ'S NEW ARMY.

NEW ENEMY TROOPS AND GUNS POURING INTO BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A telegram from Rotterdam says that information from Berlin indicates that General Gallowitz's German army, which has not been mentioned for some weeks, has been reorganised and reinforced with a view to attacking the Allies in Macedonia.

SECRECY SHROUDING GERMANY.

There has been speculation in Holland regarding the veil of secrecy recently shrouding Germany. Newspapers and correspondence have not been received for several days. It is now reported that troops and guns have been pouring into Belgium, mostly in night time. It is believed that these troops are new formations, replacing the large forces recently withdrawn from the French front.

DESIDERATA OF THE ENTENTE MILITARY AT SALONIKA.

GREEK GENERAL STAFF OFFICER DEPUTED TO REPORT.

ATHENS, Dec. 7.

Colonel Pallis of the Greek General Staff has been sent to Salonika specially to confer with the Entente military authorities and to report in detail to his Government as to their desiderata.

CONDITION OF THE SERBIAN ARMY.

SURPRISES IN STORE FOR THE ENEMY

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The Serbian Minister in Athens declares that the enemy picture of the Serbian Army as a miserable herd of refugees is untrue.

With the 1916 and 1917 classes it will shortly number a quarter of million and give the enemy surprises.

BULGAR-TEUTON DISSENSIONS

DISPUTE OVER MONASTIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamche Courant's" Sofia correspondent ascribes the Germans taking of the major part in the southern operations in the Balkans to political reasons, the Bulgarians not regarding the fighting on the Anglo-French part as their task.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent quotes Salonika reports indicating that the assignment of Monastir to Austria has created Bulgar-Teuton dissensions, the Bulgarians perceiving that Austria is aiming at Salonika. He adds that the Sofia police are taking extraordinary precautions to protect King Ferdinand.

The "Daily Express" Geneva correspondent quotes a statement from Bucharest that three Bulgarian students were shot for plotting against King Ferdinand and that there are frequent anti-war riots in Sofia.

The Central News Amsterdam correspondent quotes a Frankfort telegram stating that a Bulgarian regiment ordered to Gallipoli mutinied and that 300 were shot.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State, says:—

An Austrian communiqué says that the Austrians entered Montenegro in the west and north-west and on the road from Mitrovitza to Ipele which they are approaching. The Serbian Minister puts the present strength of the Serbian force in Albania and Montenegro at 200,000.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON A GREEK STEAMER.

REMOVED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

ATHENS, Nov. 7.

A German submarine stopped a Greek steamer near Messina and removed Colonel Napier, the British military attache in Sofia and Captain Wilson, member of the House of Commons.

The Press Bureau says that the member of Commons is Mr. Stanley Wilson. He was conveying letters from the Eastern Mediterranean to London. None of the papers taken from him were important. The Press Bureau adds that the submarine was Austrian.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

DENUNCIATION OF GERMAN PLOTS.

GRAVEST THREATS AGAINST PEACE BY SOME U. S. CITIZENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

A feature of the President's Message to the Congress is a scathing denunciation of the plots and conspiracies.

Dr. Wilson does not accuse the Germans explicity, though he obviously refers to the Teutonic outrages. He says:

"Grave as the country's differences have been with other nations, I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. I blush to admit that there are United States citizens, born under other flags but fully naturalised, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of Government into contempt and to destroy industries for vindictive purposes."

"We did not make any preparation for such a contingency. We should have been ashamed to do so. But an ugly, incredible thing has come about and has demanded that the Federal Laws shall crush out such disloyalty and anarchy.

AMERICA'S DUTY TO REMAIN NEUTRALS.

The President emphasised that it was America's duty to remain neutral so that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent economic ruin and breakdown throughout the world. He concluded by upholding the Monroe Doctrine, giving, as an example, Mexico as a test case. He laid great stress upon the necessity for an adequate American mercantile marine, and for the purchase and construction by the Government of vessels to develop the overseas trade and between the American continents.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE CONSIDERED. POSSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Interest in the controversy with Germany is intense because a diplomatic rupture is considered possible in some circles.

REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTACHES.

U. S. REFUSE TO GIVE REASONS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

The State Department has received another enquiry on the subject of reasons for request for withdrawal of Attaches Boy-Ed and von Papen through the United States' Ambassador in Berlin. It is learned officially that the United States will decline to discuss the question, in fact refuse to disclose the sources of its information.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Lansing has replied to Count Bernstorff's enquiry for reasons for the Government's request for the withdrawal of Boy Ed and von Papen. He simply reiterates: "Because of their military and naval activities."

LABOUR NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL IN U. S.

ALLEGED CAMPAIGN FOR EMBARGO ON MUNITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The Government has subpoenaed several witnesses to appear before Federal Grand Jury in New York to testify to activities of so-called "Labour National Peace Council," which is stated to have carried on a campaign for an embargo on munitions, and other proposals evidently inspired by Germany.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

U. S. AUTHORITIES CONSIDERING QUESTION OF INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

It is understood that the authorities are considering the question of investigating the conduct of North German Lloyd, following the revelations regarding the Hamburg American revelations.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN NEW YORK.

ADDITIONAL INDICTMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Five additional indictments have been returned against Fay and five other Germans, charging them with conspiracy to commit murder and assault. They were previously charged with conspiracy to destroy ships.

A Hungarian and an Austrian have now been arrested, and explosives have been found in their rooms.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

NEW VERSION IN NEW YORK PRESS.

MR. BRYAN URGES PRESIDENT WILSON TO MEDIATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

A telegram from New York says Mr. Bryan, in a manifesto, urges President Wilson to mediate immediately. Simultaneously, a new version of Germany's peace terms are published in New York, namely, Germany is to have full power in the Balkans, ensuring a road to Constantinople and Asia Minor and a place in the sun independent of the British sea power, control of Constantinople and power to civilise Turkey, establishment of buffer states between Germany and Russia, including a new kingdom of Poland, strengthening of Rumania by the addition of Bessarabia, and the restoration of old boundaries in West with complete freedom for Belgium and a slight concession in Alsace to France.

MR. FORD'S PEACE PARTY.

DETERMINED TO ENTER GERMANY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Henry Ford's party on Oscar 2 have sent a wireless message that they are determined to enter Germany. They are confident that Germans will bow before the dove of peace.

STANDARD OIL CO.'S VESSEL SHELLED.

BY AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

The State Department has been advised that the Standard Oil Company's vessel Petroplite has been shelled by a submarine, apparently Austrian, between Crete and Tripoli. A sailor was injured.

AMERICAN OIL STEAMER SUNK.

FATE OF THE CREW NOT KNOWN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

A message from Rome says that the American oil tank steamer Communipaw has been sunk by a submarine off Tripoli. The fate of the crew and the nationality of the submarine are unknown.

A FRENCH SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

GERMAN REPORT.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The Ministry of Marine announces that according to a German wireless an Austrian warship destroyed the French submarine Fresnel on Sunday and took twenty-eight of the crew prisoners.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The British steamer Commodore has been sunk. One was drowned.

ATTEMPT TO BRING ABOUT REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Count Bernstorff has issued a denial that German official agents were concerned in the attempts to bring about a revolution in Mexico.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.

Fire was discovered on Saturday on board the steamer Carleton New York for Queenstown, with a cargo of sugar. The captain proceeded to Halifax and reported the matter to the Admiralty.

CITY LINER'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

FIGHT WITH A SUBMARINE.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY YESTERDAY.

The steamship City of Marseilles, which arrived in Bombay yesterday from London and Marseilles, carrying 150 passengers, had an exciting experience in the Mediterranean,—no less than a fight with a German or Austrian submarine in which she carried off the honours, her assailant ultimately concluding that with so bold and enterprising an opponent,—instead of an easy victim, as she had doubtless expected,—discretion was the better part of valour.

It appears that thirty hours out from Marseilles, when off Sardinia, the submarine was first sighted, about three miles off on the port bow. She immediately opened fire on the City liner, firing shrapnel, but fortunately, although she fired eight shells, only the last of them found the target. That struck the bridge but did surprisingly little damage, and it was at this point that the submarine found things were getting too hot and either desisted from the contest or,—as some of the passengers maintain,—heeled over and sank, having been struck by a shot from the passenger boats 4.7; for the enemy was answered shot for shot, and, after the first half-a-dozen shots, the gallant crew of the 4.7 had, as near as anything, found the range.

The submarine was at first out of range of the gun carried by the City of Marseilles,—one of the old type of 4.7's, which rendered such useful service at Ladysmith, but that was quickly remedied and with each shot the peril of the submarine grew greater.

The City of Marseilles, it may be mentioned, carries a couple of naval guns for the service of her single armament and the remainder of the gun's crew is drawn from the ship's staff.

No doubt, the vessel's escape was due to the manner in which she was handled by the skipper, as well as the work of her gun. When the submarine was sighted the vessel's normal speed of thirteen knots was increased to a good 16 and she was manœuvred to avoid the possibility of the enemy finding the target either with shell or torpedo.

In spite of the large number of passengers on board, there was a gratifying absence of panic, either among them or the crew. All the former were ordered promptly below to the saloon, where they remained until the danger was over. The only expressions of alarm,—whatever others may have felt,—came from the children on board, who were naturally very frightened by the firing and the consequent knowledge that the vessel was in action. The general behaviour of all on board was admirable.

BYE-ELECTION AT CLEVELAND.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL ON SORDID OPPOSITION TACTICS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, who is seeking re-election for Cleveland on his appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is opposed by Mr. Reginald Knight, who stands as a 'business government candidate,' and who condemns the drink restrictions.

Mr. Samuel, in a speech to the electors last night, after the nominations, said that the contest in ordinary times would be a nuisance, but in the time of war it was an outrage. Certain gentlemen had plunged the constituency into the turmoil of an election because they thought that five and a half hours daily was insufficient in which to drink beer. It was a most sordid incident of the war hitherto.

Colonel Hall Walker, in consequence of his gift to the nation, is compelled to seek re-election for Widnes.

SPLENDID RECRUITING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS' STATEMENT.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 7.

General Smuts made a splendid statement in the House of Assembly to-day.

He said that the fortnight's recruiting had been successful beyond the best expectations, enabling the Union Government to despatch the necessary forces to East Africa, also reinforcements.

He hoped that in a very short time the East Africa campaign would result the same way as that in South-West Africa. (Loud cheers).

The House endorsed the Government's policy without a division.

CEYLON'S WIRELESS EQUIPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 8.

Wireless equipment of Ceylon has been so improved that the Island can now receive messages from Paris and Cornwall.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

DUPLICATION OF TANSA MAINS.

OPENING CEREMONY BY LORD WILLINGDON.

Yesterday afternoon, his Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss Eva Brand and Capt. Gannon, A.-D.-C., performed the opening ceremony of the duplicated water supply from Tansa on the Malabar Hill Reservoir Gardens in the presence of a very large and distinguished gathering, including hon. members of the Council, members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and many ladies of every community. The guests of the President and members of the Corporation were in their places as early as five o'clock when the Governor's Band commenced playing a charming programme of music. Fifteen minutes later, their Excellencies drove up in semi-State, and were received at the western entrance to the Reservoir Gardens on the Ridge Road by Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, President of the Corporation, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary. Their Excellencies at once proceeded on foot to the elaborately dressed dais prepared for them.

The President of the Corporation lost no time in reading the Corporation Address which was inscribed on silk, and eventually presented to his Excellency in a metal casket, representing a Tansa pipe, supported on an ebony stand with silver sidings, bearing the imprint of the Tansa Lake.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, in addressing his Excellency, said:—

May it please your Excellency,—We welcome your Excellencies' presence to-day on an occasion which may rightly be considered a memorable one in the municipal history of the city.

The provision of an adequate supply of water has always been one of the most anxious cares of those who have been successively entrusted with the duty of providing for the welfare of its inhabitants. Prior to 1860 the city was dependent for its water-supply upon shallow wells and tanks within the Island which were used alike for drinking, washing and bathing purposes. Many of the wells dried up during a portion of the year and the quantity of drinking water was so insufficient that it had to be brought into the city by the railway or on country boats. The inferior quantity of the water available was an even greater danger to the health of the city than the deficiency in its amount. In the absence of any sewerage system the drinking water of many of the wells became highly contaminated and among the consequences were the outbreaks of cholera which used to ravage the Island. Many years ago, therefore, steps were taken to secure a pure and sufficient supply of water from outside and the first result of these efforts was the construction of the Vehar Lake, begun in the year 1856, completed in 1860 and handed over to the Municipality in 1863. The cost of this lake which impounds 9,000 million gallons amounted to Rs. 65 lakhs of which it was agreed that Rs. 45 lakhs should be repaid by the Municipality to Government, the remaining Rs. 20 lakhs being a contribution of Government towards the introduction of the first water-supply into the city.

During the first few years after the introduction of Vehar water 7 million gallons per day, equivalent to a supply of 10 gallons per head, was brought to the city from the lake through a 32-inch main. This at first gave a constant supply, but the rapid increase in the use of pipe water soon rendered the supply insufficient. Ultimately the supply from Vehar was increased in the year 1885 to 10½ million gallons per day by the laying of an additional 24-inch main. Recently the northern portion of the old 32-inch Vehar Main from Vehar to Kurla was replaced by 48-inch pipes, which admit of 12½ million gallons per day being taken. In the meanwhile the Tulsi works had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. These works, begun in 1872 and completed in 1879, constituted a lake which impounds about 2,000 million gallons of water and supplies the city with 3½ million gallons per day through a 24-inch main. It was, however, even at that date recognized that these supplies would have to be supplemented from a larger and more distant source. The whole country round Bombay was surveyed by Major Tulloch, of the Royal Engineers, and in the year 1872 he selected the Tansa Valley, about 55 miles distant from Bombay, as the most suitable site for a large storage lake. The work at Tansa was not begun until the year 1886 and was completed in the year 1892. During the progress of these works the deficiency of water in Bombay had become so marked that it was thought desirable to form the Powai Lake as an emergency work and this was completed and brought into use in the year 1891 at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. The intention was to use the supply from this lake, which amounted to 800 million gallons per annum, during the monsoon only. As, however, the water thus provided was of an interior quality to that received from the other municipal lakes, the Powai supply was on the completion of the Tansa Works discontinued and was thus utilized for one year only. The Tansa scheme comprised the construction of a lake of 18,000 million gallons capacity impounded by a masonry dam over a mile and a half in length and 118 feet high at its highest point. A conduit 55 miles in length was formed, partly of pipes and partly by a masonry aqueduct, to bring the water into Bombay. The aqueduct which aggregates 22 miles in length is capable of conveying 40 million gallons per day. One pipe only of 48 inches diameter was originally laid which allowed nearly 18 million gallons per day to pass to Bombay. The total cost of the original Tansa Works amounted to Rs. 150 lakhs.

To receive the water thus brought from sources outside Bombay, reservoirs and filters were provided at Malabar Hill and at Bhandarwada Hill, while numerous smaller distributing pipes which now aggregate about 260 miles were laid within the Island. Through these pipes a daily supply is now given through 25,000 house connections. The opening of the original Tansa Works increased the supply to 31½ million gallons per day equivalent in 1892 to 38 gallons per head. The increase in the population in Bombay, the great expansion of industry, the raising of the standard of comfort and the increased use of sanitary fittings alike combined to render even this supply insufficient. After long consideration, therefore, the Corporation resolved to augment the supply from Tansa by an additional pipe line and by the raising of the Tansa Dam by 3½ feet, works which had been anticipated and for which provision had already been made when the Tansa Dam was constructed. In February, 1913, the Corporation sanctioned the scheme for carrying out these and the other works necessary to bring the water-supply up to the demand at an estimated cost of Rs. 92 lakhs, and authorized the duplication of the Tansa main. The contract for the raising of the Dam had been given in August of the previous year to Messrs. Pallonji Edaji and Sons who completed the work in May, 1915, at a cost of Rs. 4,30,000. The storage of the lake was thus increased from 18,000 million gallons to 27,000 million gallons. The duplication of the pipe line was divided into two sections. The portion outside Bombay up to Ghatkoper was constructed of steel 19 miles in length and 50 inches in diameter. The steel pipes were manufactured near the line itself from imported raw material by Messrs. Mephan Ferguson Proprietary, Ltd., of Melbourne, Australia, the sub-contractors for the laying of the pipes being Messrs. Pallonji Edalji and Sons. The first pipe was made in February, 1914, and the last in August, 1914. The whole of the pipes were laid and taken into use by May, 1915, the total cost amounting to Rs. 34 lakhs. The cast iron pipes to bring the water into Bombay and to distribute through the reservoirs were supplied by Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company at a cost of Rs. 22½ lakhs. the laying of the 18,000 tons of the cast iron pipes was done departmentally.

The actual work of construction was carried out without accident or delay, notwithstanding the outbreak of war before its completion, largely owing to the unwearied supervision and the well devised arrangements of the Corporation's Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, loyally supported by his staff and by the contractors concerned. The only work of the duplication scheme yet remaining to be done is the provision of a reservoir outside the Island at Ghatkoper which will equalize the supply of water in the city and will render it possible to keep a balance in hand against possible breakdowns though, in order to allow of the full benefit of the scheme being received, extensive distributing mains will have to be laid. The total cost of the works which supply Bombay with water amounts to this date to about Rs. 370 lakhs. The works are now capable of maintaining a daily supply of 51 million gallons though it is not intended that this supply should be fully given until the demands of the population require it, since there are obvious dangers attached to the introduction of a larger supply than can be satisfactorily used and carried off. Great as the expenditure to the city upon its water works has been, the Corporation feel that it has been well spent as it provides an element indispensable to the comfort and well-being of the population. The Corporation are especially glad that the completion of this great work has occurred during the Governorship of one who has taken so deep an interest in the administration of the city as your Excellency, one moreover who, with the gracious assistance of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, has always shown the deepest solicitude for the health and welfare of the many thousands of its population.

In the name of the Corporation I now ask your Excellency to turn on the increased water-supply as a formal manifestation of its introduction into this city.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor, in replying to the Address, said:—

Mr. President and members of the Municipality of Bombay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is almost exactly 25 years since the then Viceroy Lord Lansdowne visited Bombay to open the original Tansa Water Works project which, with other and earlier schemes, was carried out to provide 31½ million gallons of water daily to this city. To-day we are met to celebrate a further extension of that scheme which will bring up the amount of the supply to 51 millions, and it is a great pleasure to me to feel that the ceremony I have just performed has let loose a full and sufficient supply of excellent water for you and me and for all the teeming masses of our fellow citizens that live within its bounds and to know that in this warm and sunny clime we can look forward for many years to come to being able to use the water for our ablutions and other purposes without the fear of being severely taken to task for wasteful extravagance by the Executive officers of the municipal authority.

You, gentlemen, must all feel a legitimate pride at the completion of this great undertaking, and I assure you I feel the keenest satisfaction that I am present here in my official capacity to congratulate you all on this auspicious occasion.

Mr. President, you have given us a most interesting history of the reasons which has impelled you to spend such a large sum, 370 lakhs, on the various schemes which from time to time have been taken in hand by your Municipality to supply this great city with water. That history has been of peculiar interest to me for I have a personal knowledge of the lakes to which you refer, and under the guiding hand of your Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, not many months ago I took a somewhat perilous drive over rice fields in a tonga in order that I might row up your beautiful Tansa Lake and inspect the further raising of that great dam to which you have already made reference. It is a history of administrative work of an enterprising and courageous character, and of a determination to be prepared to spend large sums of money in order to provide for the comfort of the citizens under your care; and in this its last phase it tells us of a rapidity in its completion which speaks volumes for the efficiency of those who were executively responsible for its progress. To Mr. Cadell, of whose unremitting labours as your Municipal Commissioner I know you would all wish me to make a special mention to-day, to Mr. Trivess Smith, your Hydraulic Engineer, under whose skilful management this work has been completed and to Mr. Edulji your contractor, who has shown us that large works can be completed with rapidity in India, and to all who worked with them I would therefore wish to give a very special word of praise, and to you, Mr. President, and your Council as a whole, let me again offer my very warm and hearty congratulations.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I remember Lord Rosebery once saying that a man could do more practical and definite good if he worked in municipal life than if he worked as a member of Parliament. I cordially agree with his view, and as we look out from this spot over the great city spreading out below us, we can readily recognise the many responsibilities, and at the same time the great individual opportunities attached to its municipal administration, and can clearly see that splendid as is the achievement which we are celebrating to-day there is still an immense work to be done.

Gentlemen, yours is a voluntary service freely and readily given to promote the welfare of your city and the health and comfort of its citizens.

Besides a good water supply, it lies with you to see that by good sanitation they can live healthy lives, and that by the careful development of all building areas you provide for the certain increase in your industries and population. If it is not already, Bombay is, I think, bound to be in future years the greatest commercial and industrial city in this country, and I feel confident that you will grapple with your great task of administration with sound judgment, with a public spirited and unselfish outlook and with a determination to provide for the future, and hand down to posterity a record of good work well done for the benefit of the generations of your citizens that are to come.

At the end of the speech, Mr. Sethna handed his Excellency a lever to open the valve which was attached to a little fairy bower, and no sooner his Excellency opened the valve, a tall spout emitted from an improvised fountain about fifteen yards distant.

VOTE OF THANKS.

In thanking H. E. the Governor the President of the Municipality said:—I have on behalf of all present to tender to Your Excellencies our warmest thanks for you gracious presence here this afternoon to perform the inauguration ceremony of what is known as the Duplication of the Tansa Main. The hardships and inconveniences attendant on a journey all the way to Tansa Lake as also the times we are passing through at present has made it necessary for the Corporation to ask their guests at to-day's ceremony to be content with a sight of the water from the new main which Your Excellency has turned on from that fountain yonder. This outward evidence gives you I admit very little indication of the amount of money spent and work done, but when at the close of the ceremony you will walk down the steps from the Tower end of these grounds you will have in view before you Tansa water running direct from the new main into the Malabar Hill Reservoir and the Corporation hopes that the public of Bombay will have a more substantial and tangible proof of the duplication in the shape of a regular and better supply which is expected throughout the city particularly after all the distributing mains have been laid down and the carrying-capacity of the drains enlarged. In connection with all this work I feel that I must take this opportunity to mention one name which at his special request was omitted from the Address which I had the honour of reading before Your Excellency. I refer to our Municipal Commissioner who whilst he has cheerfully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by the Hydraulic Engineer Mr. Trivess Smith and by all others concerned has studiously avoided any mention of himself and yet it is a matter of common knowledge that his was the guiding hand and to him in a large measure is due the successful accomplishment of this great undertaking. It is therefore a matter of gratification to the members of the Corporation that Your Excellency in the course of your remarks should have referred to Mr. Cadell's services in such eulogistic terms. Mr. Cadell has now served as Municipal Commissioner altogether for a period of close upon five years and has throughout rendered excellent service to the Corporation and thereby to the city. We hope for the sake of the Corporation that neither Your Excellency's Government nor the Government of India will tempt him away from us for yet awhile with the offer of a higher appointment but, which we fully realise is bound to follow in the case of a distinguished Civil Servant of his attainments.

We are much beholden to Your Excellencies for helping to commemorate this occasion which we consider a memorable one. The introduction of Tansa water in 1892 marked an epoch in our history and the name of Lord Lansdowne who performed the opening ceremony is permanently associated with it. On that occasion as well the ceremony was performed not at Tansa but in another part of the city viz. Jacob Circle. The city's needs have since been growing apace and the duplication which was talked of for years is now an accomplished fact and it is in the fitness of things that so important an undertaking should have been completed during the tenure of office of a Governor who himself and your noble consort since the day of your arrival two and a half years ago have been unsparing in your efforts to promote the best interests of this city and of the Presidency committed to your care. Your Excellency's interest in the city may well be described in your own words with which you have concluded the Foreword that you were graciously pleased to write for the "Anthology of Bombay" very recently published by a local historian and we have no doubt Her Ladyship shares your own views on the subject. Your Excellency refers to Bombay as "a city which to those of us who have lived in it and loved it is in all its aspects one of the fairest jewels of the empire's crown." Amongst its many advantages its situation is universally appreciated and from no where else can a better panoramic view be had of "Bombay the Beautiful" than from the pavilion right across the road, a view which compared with other similar sights elsewhere is perhaps unrivalled, in the world. If the city of Bombay stands high in Your Excellencies' esteem permit me to assure you that its citizens fully appreciate your great worth and confidently believe that for the great good that you are doing in our midst in so many varied directions the names of Lord and Lady Willingdon will remain enshrined in the minds of Bombayites even long after you have left these shores and for generations to come thereafter.

Miss Phiroze Sethna now stepped on to the dias and presented their Excellencies with lovely bouquets.

Their Excellencies finally proceeded to the south-western end of the reservoir and saw the inflow of the supply from the new main into the reservoir, and then drove away amid cheers.

OPENING CEREMONY OF TANSA MAINS.

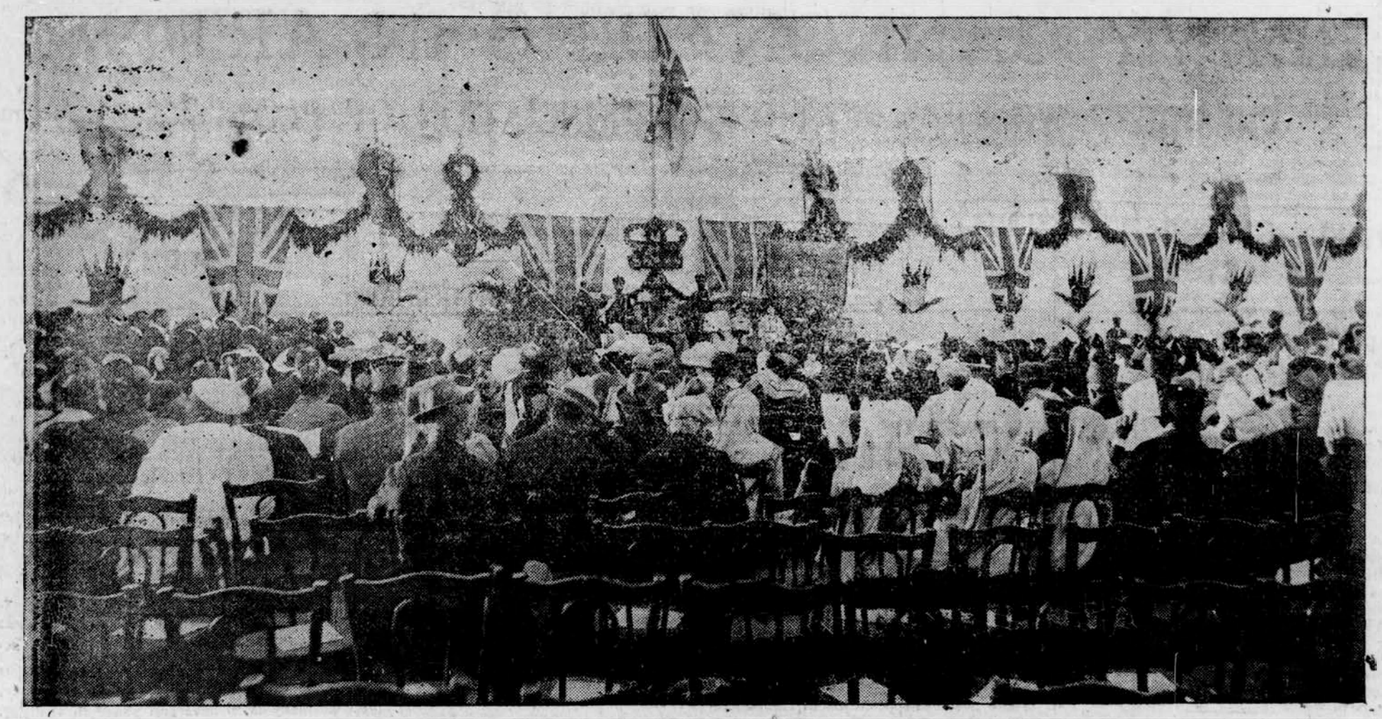

Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna is seen reading the Corporation's Address to His Excellency.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

RECRUITMENT DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the House of Commons Sir John Rees asked what was the annual number of appointments necessary to keep up the Indian Civil Service to its usual strength and whether the casualties expected in the next two years would be only a quarter of or very much less than the normal figure. If so what were the reasons.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that 53 appointments were made in 1914 and there would have been 36 in 1915 had not most of the candidates joined the army. The Service at present exceeded the aggregate in provincial cadres. Serious disadvantage was not anticipated from reducing the recruitment during the war.

INDIAN CHAPLAINS' GRIEVANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Sir John Rees asked whether a reply had been given to the petition of Indian chaplains for the cancellation of the rule regarding the addition of three year's probation to the period of qualification for a pension.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Indian Government had been informed that he was unable to accept representations involving considerable addition to the ecclesiastical charges.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Suez Canal dues will be increased fifty centimes on April 1st.

CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

A public meeting was held at Hyderabad (Sind) under the auspices of the Hyderabad District Congress Committee. Mr. Mukhi Jethanand presided. Sixty-one gentlemen were elected for the ensuing National Congress in Bombay. The District Committees of Sukkur and Larkana are also calling similar meetings. About 150 delegates from Sind are expected to attend the Congress.

CAUCASUS FRONT.

EIGHTEEN FEET OF SNOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.

The most notable fact in the communiqué is that there are eighteen feet of show in mountainous sectors on the Caucasus front.

RECRUITING IN RUSSIA.

1917 RECRUITS CALLED OUT IN 1916.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 7.

Russia has called out the 1917 recruits for 1916.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CANDID SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes: By all accounts there is a decided foundation of truth in the recent rumour that matters were not altogether satisfactory at Constantinople and details of the opening meeting of the Ottoman Parliament that have just reached here, indicate that a movement exists antagonistic to the Committee of Union and Progress which may yet have to fight for its existence. No sooner was the sitting declared open then the Deputy from Jozzat rose and asked for a statement on the situation. The acting President told him that this was not the time for interpellations, and they were there to discuss new laws. To this the Deputy replied they had all come to hear about and discuss the present situation of their country. On the acting President again intervening a terrific hubbub ensued. The Arab deputies all took the side of their colleague and demanded permission to submit a note on the question of the recent hanging of Arab notables. This was refused them. Other Deputies rose and shouted out: "Government were satraps and tyrants and they had ruined the country. Who would demand account from them?" So tumultous did the sitting become that it had to be suspended that evening. The Commitee of Union and Progress met in a secret convocation and discussed the advisability of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. They decided to prorogue it and to arrest the Jozzat deputy and fifty other Deputies. Arrests were ordered to be carried out forthwith but the order was countermanded on the intervention of Khalil Bey who pointed out that the arrest of Deputies at the present juncture would attract the attention of the Army and thus might have disastrous consequences for the Government.

The same day the Senate reassembled under the presidency of Rifaat Pasha and although the proceedings were certainly more decorous a similar attack was made on Gov. ernment.

The U. and P. Committee seem to have realised the seriousnes of the situation and opposition is growing in Turkey for Enver Pasha and his colleagues never stir out now unless escorted by a strong guard of police. Most elaborate precautions are taken for their safety. It would, indeed, not astonish many of us who are in indirect touch with Turkish affairs, if troubles were to break out in Constantinople. The replacing of Turkish soldiers by Bulgarians, already reported, may do something to stop an outbreak. But it is only postponing the evil day. And as soon as any serious reverse is sustained and the news penetrated to Stamboul we may expect to hear that an outbreak has taken place.

GERMAN DREAMS OF COMMERCIAL DOMINATION.

A TARIFF WALL ROUND THE CONTINENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—

As illustrating the increasing German domination in Vienna, a former Berlin correspondent of "The Times" states that Germany is attempting to solve at a single stroke economic problems which in the past involved bitter tariff disputes with Austria-Hungary and still more bitter disputes between Austria and Hungary. Berlin is endeavouring to coerce Vienna into agreeing to the formation after the war of a great central European state stretching from the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Aegean. Joint customs tariff would be established and small states compelled to join by irresistible economic pressure.

"The Times" points out that such an union would rest on the sword and would provoke far more powerful countries' combination among the Allies.

GREEK TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A Greek transport is reported to have been torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

DEATH OF LORD ARMITSTEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The deaths of Lord Armitstead and Mr. Roche, member of Parliament, are announced.

Lord Armitstead was M.P., for Dundee (1868-73) and (1880-85) in the Liberal interest. He was 91 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. John Roche sat in the Commons in the Nationalist interest for Galway E.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THREE BILLS PASSED

TRAFFIC FACILITIES FOR KONKAN.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONGRESS.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held under the presidency of Lord Willingdon, the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888; the Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 and the Bill further to amend the Sind Courts Act, 1866, were passed, while the Bill further to amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882, was referred to a Select Committee.

The Council also took up the consideration of several Resolutions.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding.

At the outset the questions asked by hon. members and the answers thereto by Government were disposed of.

Mr. V. J. Patel put a supplementary question asking whether under the new arrangement it was open to the Official Assignee to accept receivership of liquidator and thus earn more than the maximum amount allowed him under the new arrangement.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal said he could not give a definite reply on the spur of the moment. His impression was that the High Court had informed them that under this arrangement the Official Assignee did not make additional money. He would, however, look up the papers on the subject.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL

Mr. W. D. Shepherd in moving the second reading of the Bill for the Amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, said that this Bill was introduced in the last Session, when it was in the charge of Sir P. D. Pattani. Since then the speaker had taken charge of the Bill, and the results of the Select Committee were before them. It was hardly necessary he thought to go into any detailed discussion of the Bill. He proposed to say not ing more at this time, but requested the second reading of the Bill to be gone through.

The Bill was then taken as read a second time.

Mr. Shepherd then moved that the following proviso (sub-section 1 of section 301 of the Municipal Act of 1888) be deleted:—

"provided that any permanent and substantial benefit to such owner which it is clearly shown has been derived from the set-back to the regular line of the street shall be taken into consideration in determining the damage sustained by such owner"

This clause dealt with the compensation for set-backs of lands. The object of the amendment under this section was that the Municipality should not have to pay more than a fair estimate of the compensation for the land which they may put into the street at the expense of the private owner. He gets first of all the value of the land and then he gets other sums of money for loss, damage and expenses.

With regard to the wording which the Select Committee had decided upon he said that a good deal of discussion was necessary. He asked the Council to delete the section as amended by the Committee. It did not seem to him that the new wording was such as to carry out the wishes of the Municipal Corporation. The provision was also very ineffective for any purpose whatever. He believed therefore that he had the concurrence of the Committee to withdraw their amendment. He therefore moved that it be deleted.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he did not wish to raise any objection to the course suggested by Mr. Shepherd. The effect of the amendment would be that the Municipal Act will stand as it is at present He quite recognised that there was a concesus of opinion that the compensation payable should be arranged in some equitable way. But if the clause remains as it is, the evil will also remain, and as he understood the Government were reconsidering the whole case he hoped they would formulate some amendment of the section and place before the Council later on. But he hoped that anything which may be decided upon shall not be passed into law without consulting the Municipal Corporation, who were the body most vitally concerned in this matter. The Government should ascertain their views first and then pass the Bill into law.

BETTERMENT PRINCIPLE IN RESTRICTED FORM.

Mr. N. M. Samarth wished to point out that in England the betterment principle had been accepted in a restricted form He had pointed out to the Select Committee that the improvement charge there was placed upon an adjoining or neighbouring property, if this had increased in value on account of the improvement. The London County Council Act made the property liable to the improvement charge only in respect of substantial and permanent increase in value.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said this was a controversial subject. He supported the recommendation that any amendment that might be intended to be adopted should be referred back to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which was the body which was interested in the betterment of houses. Let Government co-operate with the Corporation in the matter and look uon the interests of the latter body as their own.

Mr. W. D. Shepherd said the reference which Mr. Samarth had made was applicable altogether to a different set of circumstances. He assured the Council that any amendment that might be intended to be adopted would be submitted to the Corporation in the first instance.

The amendment to delete the proviso to clause 4 was adopted.

STABLING OF ANIMALS AND STORING OF GRAINS.

The Council then took up the consideration of the clause prohibiting the stabling of animals or the storing of grains in dwelling houses.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved an amendment adding the following proviso to the clause:—"Provided further that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an out-house which is used or intended to be used for the habitation of servants and any portion of which is used for keeping any of the animals mentioned in clause (a)."

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji agreed that bullocks and other animals should not be stabled in dwelling houses but he affirmed that the question of out-houses stood on a different footing.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola thought the amendment did not solve the point which Mr. Manmohandas sought to make clear. in many cases the buildings accommodated horses, carriages and servants. In some cases that part of the building which accommodated animals had no upper stories where human beings could dwell, but in other parts of the buildings where motor cars, were kept there were rooms where servants could live. The Selection Committee recognised that it would not be fair to raise objections unless serious insanitary conditions were created and also recognised that it would be a hardship to prohibit servants from living on the upper floors of buildings on the ground floors of which motor cars were kept. He did not think it would be advisable to accept the amendment.

Mr. Shepherd hoped the Council would agree that it was not desirable that human beings and animals should live together and would agree that buildings which were used for storing grain and sueh other stuff wholesale were not suitable to be dwelling houses for human beings.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji asked for leave to withdraw the amendment in view of the observations made by Mr. Shepherd and Sir Ibrahim.

The leave asked for was granted and the amendment was withdrawn.

The Bill was then passed.

MEDICAL ACT AMENDING BILL.

The main object of the Bill is to give legislative effect to the following proposals made by the Medical Council:—

(a) that following the practice of Madras and Bengal the privilege of electing four members to the Medical Council granted by the Act to the Doctors, Bachelors and Licentiates of Medicine, and the Masters, Bachelors and Licentiates of Surgery of the University of Bombay should be restricted to *registered* practitioners;

(b) that all persons who are registered under the Medical Act and who at present, without the payment of any fee, enjoy similar rights and privileges to those who are registered in Bombay should be brought on the Register free of charge, so as to make the Register, and consequently the Electoral Roll which has to be prepared therefrom, as complete as practicable;

(c) that power should be given to register medical practitioners who possess qualifications of foreign Universities of good repute and have practised in the Bombay Presidency prior to the passing of the Bombay Medical Act, but who are debarred from registration on the ground that the Institutions from which they obtained their diplomas are not mentioned in the Schedule to the Act.

2. Clause 2 (1) of the Bill gives effect to the proposal (a), and part of clause (3) to proposals (b) and (c). Clause 2 (2) of the Bill is consequential.

3. The remaining proposal in the Bill deals with the case of persons subject to Military Law. A considerable number of applicants for registration under the Act are subject to this law; but there is no provision in the Act either for refusing registration to, or for the removal from the Medical Register of the name of, any person who has been convicted either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911, of an offence which is also a cognizable offence, as difined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Clause 4 and the latter part of clause 3 are designed to remove this defect in the Act.

Mr. Shepherd said that this was referred to the Select Committee with a view to giving the members an opportunity of considering whether any amendments were desirable in this Bill. The Committee had decided that no amendments were necessary. Referring to the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Poona, he said that the institution was maintained by the citizens of Poona since the last many years. And it was desired that the penalties imposed by this Bill on the Ayurvedic Dispensary should be removed. The Government had considered the question fully and they had drafted an amendment separately dealing with such institutions. He therefore asked the Council to pass the Bill without making any reference to the Poona Dispensary.

The Bill was then passed, being read for the second and third time.

LANDING AND WHARFAGE FEES BILL.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The object of the Bill is to raise a fund for the improvement of landing-places at minor ports in the Presidency by levying a small charge on each passenger travelling by vessels touching at those ports. The improvements contemplated are—

(1) the provision of piers, temporary landing-stags, etc., to racilitate landing and embarkation;

(2) the dredging of the creeks to improve access to the landing-places;

(3) the provision of telephonic or telegraphic communication between the ports by payment of the charges connected therewith; and

(4) the construction and maintenance of waiting-rooms and other conveniences for passengers.

2. The rate to be charged will be fixed by the Governor in Council by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazettee" (clause 8 (a)). The rate is not likely to be less than six pies or more than one anna.

3. The Bill gives power to the Governor in Council to exempt any passengers from the fee to which they may be liable under the Act (clause 3 (b) The manner of collecting the fees and its remittance will be regulated by by-laws made under section 9 of the Act (clause 5).

4. The reason why telephonic or telegraphic communication is included in the list of proposed improvements is that the coastal service being irregular passengers may have to wait for hours not knowing when their steamer may arrive, and when it arrives it may be found to be full.

5. The Bill will be of service primarily to the Ratnagiri District where there is no railway communication. The Collector of Ratnagiri in fact states that "hardly any other measure could do more to promote the prosperity and comfort of the people of the Konkan."

6. It has been considered that the easietst way to secure the desired result is to amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882, which has been a dead letter up to now, but which will be brought into use, as soon as this Bill is passed, by a notificaton under section 2 of that Act.

Mr. Carmichael in moving the first reading of the Bill hoped that the Bill would commend itself to the Council. The object was to carry out a programme of improvements for improving the facilities for embarking and disembarking passengers at the ports in the southern part of this Presidency. He referred to the hardships which they suffered at the present time. As regards the suggestions which had been made for having a railway in Konkan, it was not feasible, he said. Besides there would be the competition of the steamship companies to contend with. The problem was one of finance. In making improvements they must always take into consideration that the cost was high. If they depended upon provincial revenues only the improvements would be very slow and fitful. They therefore proposed to tax the passengers in small sums such as 3, 6 and 12 pies. There would not be much expense in collecting this tax as the steamship companies would themselves collect the tax when they issue the tickets. The bulk will be collected in small amounts. He therefore moved that the first reading of the Bill be proceeded with.

Mr. G. K. Parekh agreed that the facilities sought to be provided would do away with much of the inconvenience at present suffered by people living in a part of the country which was intersected by creeks and rivers and where travelling was so difficult. But there were certain questions of principle involved. Though the object of the Bill was to levy fees from passengers travelling by steamers only, the Bill had been so framed as to leave it open to levy fees from those also who travelled by country craft. He suggested that the definition of "vessel" should be changed and that the operation of this Bill should be restricted to steamers.

Rao Bahadur Rodda supported the Bill, which he said would conduce to the convenience of the people of that part of the country.

Mr. Upasani was of opinion that no fees should be charged from passengers.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole suggested t at the monopoly should be given to a company supported by a Government guarantee and that this company should be made responsible for providing all the facilities and comforts for the passengers.

Mr. Kamat disagreed with the suggestions made by Messrs. Upasani and Godbole. People would rather prefer to pay fixed fees to Government to being dictated to by the companies who might be given the monopoly. He suggested that Government should contribute the money from the provincial funds rather than wait for a nucleus of the funds to be raised with the fees.

Mr. Carmichael in replying to the various points raised, said that the passengers by the country craft would enjoy all the privileges and there was no reason why they should be exempted from the fee. They will make use of the Dharamshalas, creeks, etc., and there was no reason why they should not pay for these advantages. The steamship companies would be collecting the fees themselves and therefore there would be very little cost.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee.

SIND COURTS' ACT.

Mr. Chaubal moved the first reading of a Bill further to amend the Sind Courts' Act, 1866.

Mr. Chaubal said this was a small and non-contentious measure to give the Judicial Commissioner in Sind the same powers to deliver oral judgments as were enjoyed by judges of High Courts. It only legalised what he believed was the practice in that Court.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas supported the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill was then carried in all its stages and was passed into law.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Mr. M. B. Chaubal proposed alterations in the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council. The two chief alterations proposed were: "(2) Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill as aforesaid shall give the Secretary at least two months' previous notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons, and any other necessary papers."

"(6) Where the previous sanction of the Governor is required, by section 38 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to the introduction of any measure because it affects the public revenues, or imposes any charge on such revenues, a copy of such sanction shall be annexed to the notice prescribed in sub-rule (2)."

Mr. Chaubal said the object of the proposed alterations in the rule was to give more time to the Government of India to examine private bills. Seven days' notice was not sufficient for the purpose and it was now proposed to extend the period to two months.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said it appeared that the reason underlying the proposed alterations was to enable the Government of India and the Executive departments to be consulted in regard to these measures. The Council had no authority to interfere in regard to Government Bills, but in regard to non-official Bills the Council had enjoyed the authority since 1861. He then quoted section 42 of the Indian Councils Act and dealt with the legal aspects of the question. The Provincial Government had no right whatever to make the proposed changes.

Mr. Chaubal intervening said that the amendment was for amending the rules. They were convenient for certain reasons. The ordinary procedure could be applied only with great difficulty to private Bills. It was not that private Bills could not be introduced. The Governor had to give his consent to every Bill when it was introduced and unless that consent was given no Bill was valid. The object of the amendment was to extend the period of notice from seven days to two months.

Sir Ibrahim understood that one of the reasons for the extension of the time from seven days to two months was for referring the matter to the Government of India. In conclusion he said that the power which the Council had enjoyed for so many years should not be minimised or reduced.

Mr. Moulvie Raffiuddin said that the non-official members of the Council so far had not made a liberal use of the privilege they had enjoyed.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ASSURANCE.

The President said it appeared to him that Sir Ibrahim had an idea that Government had some deep design in proposing the alterations. He might assure the member that Government were absolutely above reproach in the matter. They had come to the conclusion that seven days' notice did not give them sufficient time to go into the whole question of the objects and aims of Bills, and Government therefore proposed to extend the time with regard to private Bills to the period for which notice was required to be given in connection wth Government Bills. They wanted two months to refer Bills to the Government of India to ask them whether they should give leave to introduce those Bills. It was an entirely harmless Bill and there was no necessity for an extended debate.

The alterations proposed by Mr Chaubal were carried.

PAPER PULP INDUSTRY.

Mr. Godbole then moved that: "This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council will further consider the feasibility of starting a paper pulp factory in the Kanara District of the Bombay Presidency, so that the factory can be started by private enterprise after the close of the present war with a guarantee from public funds if necessary in the initial stages of the undertaking."

He said that the question had been already considered to some extent and enquiries made by Mr. Pearson of the Imperial Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. He was sent by the Government of India to make investigations in the matter, and he had investigated the financial possibilities of paper pulp factories in India. The Bombay sites are situated in Canara District, and it is intended to make use of the bamboo forest. The mover said that further investigations were necessary to make the industry a successful one. The Government had taken up the question to a certain extent. He thought it was quite possible take up the manufacture of paper from bamboo. He also advocated the harnessing of its falls for the manufacture of caustic soda and bleaching powder. If this could be done the factories in the Canara District would be highly remunerative and would be abie to compete with foreign markets. He suggested that the Local Government should investigate some of the rivers and see whether there were any possibilities for the installation of electric plants, and whether in case it was possible it would be a costly undertaking. If they could that then they would have solved a very useful and important economic problem. It was quite possible that in the Ratnagari District where there were tidal rivers they might get suitable reservoirs for erecting electric power. He sincerely hoped that the Government would give full consideration to the resolution.

Mr. Carmichael said that he would like to inform the Council what had been done in the matter. The Government were prepared to accept the resolution. In fact they had already taken measures in that direction. Machinery had already been devised for dealing with all such questions of the development of industries. They had already considered the matter of developing such industries. With regard to mere details the best way of dealing with them was to refer them to the Advisory Committee. He assured the Council that the two questions that have been raised,—manufacture of chemicals and paper,—would be communicated to the Advisory Committee for being taken into full consideration.

The resolution was carried.

INDIANS AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole then moved the following resolution: "This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will consider the desirability of discontinuing the present rules which make distinctions between European and Indian Upper Subordinates in the Bombay Public Works Department, as regards salary on first appointment and promotions."

Dewan Bahadur Godbole narrated the history of the case, showing how the present rules, which make racial distinctions between European and Indian Subordinates, came into existence. He said: "In the fifties of the last century, there seems to have been no racial distinction. In the sixties, the European Subordinates seem to have complained that their starting salary of Rs. 60 per mensem was too low. It was, thereupon ordered that the European Military Subordinates should start as overseers first grade on Rs. 100 per mensem, and that those Europeans who were already in service should be promoted to the rank of Overseers 1st grade at once. The supercessions by Europeans effected by this order gave rise to much discontent amongst the Indian Subordinates, and an appeal was submitted to Government on the subject. Government apparently considered the whole question then, and seem to have come to the conclusions:—*First*:—It was necessary to give some extra facilities to Europeans for their expensive living. *Second*:—That an initial appointment to a higher grade, and a system of rapid promotions in the case of Europeans, were preferable to an extra personal allowance. The special facilities given to Europeans are two-fold: 1st—that they are appointed as overseers 1st grade on Rs. 100 per mensem at the commencement of their service; while the Indians start as overseers 3rd grade on Rs. 60 per mensem, and are required to put in eight years' approved service, before they reach the 1st grade of overseers on 100 per mensem. Second that the proportion of Europeans to Indians in the highest grades *i.e.* those of the Sub-engineer class is fixed at 1: 1, while the proportion of Europeans to Indians in the service is 1: 7, according to the latest classified list.

HARDSHIP TO INDIAN SUBORDINATES.

I submit, that whatever may have been the reasons fifty years ago for making special rules for European subordinates, those reasons do not exist now. The ruling principle in the case of all Government appointments should generally be, that they should be given to the best qualified men, irrespective of their race and nationality and that all State servants performing the same duties should receive the same treatment as regards salaries and promotions. Indian subordinates do their work equally well at present with their European compeers; and it is therefore only just that they should receive the same treatment. The employment of European subordinates with special inducements, is not now a necessity; firstly because, the bulk of the Military works in this Presidency is now looked after by the Military Works Department; secondly because, Indian officers and subordinates have shown themselves quite capable of designing and managing residences for Europeans; and thirdly because, the service being a subordinate service, the question of European element for the purposes of prestige or direction does not come in. It is therefore in the interest of Government, not to continue giving extra facilities to Europeans, to induce them to come in. I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I do not aim at the exclusion of all the European subordinates, but only at the exclusion of those Europeans, who want additional facilities and are not willing to join the service on the same conditions as their Indian brethren.

As regards the equal proportions of Europeans and Indians in the highest grades, there is no doubt that this rule is causing a great hardship to Indian Subordinates. In 1865, when the several proportions were fixed, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was 5: 7. This proportion works out to 1: 7 at present. Still the old proportion of 1: 1 in the Sub-engineer class has been maintained. The present actual strength of the Upper Subordinates in the Bombay Public Works Department is 244, of which only 31 are Europeans. Out of the 47 places of Sub-engineers, 23 are reserved for these 31 Europeans, while the remaining 24 places are available to 213 Indians, according to the present rules. Had there been separate lists for European and Indian Subordinates, 40 places in the Sub-engineer class would have been reserved for the Indians. Out of these 40, 16 places are at present taken away from the Indians and given to Europeans. The effect of the existing rules is, that the European Subordinates get Rs. 100 per month when they enter into the Department and they might become Sub-engineers 1st grade on Rs. 400 per month after a service of about 16 years; while the Indian Subordinates have to start on Rs. 60 per mensem and it takes over 25 years before they get the chance of becoming Sub-engineers 1st grde on Rs. 400 per month. The Special rules for Europeans are thus causing a great hardship to Indian Subordinates, and as they are not necessary in the interests of the State, I think, Government should take an early opportunity to see if they cannot be abolished altogether.

I understand, that there are no separate rules for the promotion of Europeans and Indians in the Public Works Department of other provinces, and I do not see why we should have them in this province only. I beg to move, therefore, that the invidious distinctions based on racial differences referred to in the resolution, should be removed at an early date, and that the Indian and European Upper Subordinates should serve under the same conditions in the Bombay Public Works Department in future.

Mr. Carmichael said Dewan Bahadur Godbole had stated the case with moderation and he was not at all sorry that the Dewan Bahadur had raised that question in this Council. The rules originated in a desire of Government to hold the balance evenly between Europeans and Indians. The speaker explained how the original rules came to be framed. They were framed, when the Rurki College was opened, to provide encouragement to military men to be trained, as engineers. Government had all along been anxious to hold the balance evenly between Europeans and Indians in this establishment. He was prepared to admit that the machinery devised might be improved and he assured members that the matter would be taken into consideration, as the defect appeared to be a serious one.

The resolution was carried.

ELECTION RULES FOR MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas then moved:

"That it be recommended to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that, of the election rules in force in the various Municipalities of this Presidency, the rule, which provides for the apportionment of elective councillors in the proportion of the population in a particular ward, be abrogated and replaced by another, providing for such apportionment in the proportion of the voters in a ward."

The mover said he did not think any explanation was necessary as to what he meant. But the rule appeared to be in force in some municipalities and not in others, for instance Karachi, Surat and Broach. This was a very anomalous rule and worked with anomalous results. Only in 1912 when the redistribution of the Karachi wards was taken up in hand their attention was drawn to the matter. It was dug out by the Collector of Karachi. The speaker had pointed out the disparitly of voting, but the Collector as an officer of the Government had carried out his wishes. The Collector had said that the proportion of population should be taken into consideration. The mover gave figures in support of his contention, and said that the number of seats was not in consonance with the number of the population, the voters were also out of proportion. He then quoted the figures in the different wards of Karachi and said that whereas in one case 26 votes entitled a person to become a councillor of the municipality in another ward as many as 685 votes were required. That anomaly should not be allowed to continue. Such a rule did not exist in any other municipality. If the present practice was allowed to be continued he feared the evil of rotten boroughs which existed in England formerly would again appear in such municipalities.

MR. RAFIUDDIN AND CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS.

Moulvie Rafiuddin said that it was taken for granted that controversial matters were not to be brought before the Council for consideration. He was surprised that Mr. Harchandrai had brought that question before them when they were doing their best to avoid touching all controversial matters.

The President: Order, order. It is for the chair to decide which matter is controversial.

The Moulvie continuing said the mover of the resolution had pointed out the disparity between the number of votes and number of seats. In order to do justice to the Mahomedan community the Collector had done wisely in redistributing the seas. As long as there was ward system these anomalies were bound to exist. An arrangement must be equitable to all communities. If it was intended to give them separate representation as in the Council the speaker had no objection to that course. The Executive officers were bound to come forward to do justice to the minority, and all these devices were for doing that justice instead of as stated by the mover, doing injustice to particular communities.

Sardar Hidayatullah Khan opposed the resolution.

Mr. Sathe complained that the mover had not chosen the right forum for moving the resolution, which was the Karachi Municipal Council. He admitted that he knew nothing about the Karachi Municipality and therefore he did not want to go into the merits of the question. He opposed the Resolution.

Mr. Rodda said that each town had to make its own rules and a general resolution like that would be of very little use.

Dr. De Monte also opposed the Resolution and said it was a retrograde step entirely at variance with the spirit of the times.

Mr. J. H. Kothari was surprised at the Resolution and he opposed it.

Mr. W. D. Shepherd said that the question was not a new one. The policy of Government was disclosed in the rules that have been framed for the purpose of representation of each ward. The seats were awarded after the consideration of the interests of all classes. In 1901 the policy of distribution on the basis of population was introduced. But in 1906 it was abolished. A municipality could make its representation to the Collector and it was open to that officer to approve of it and then to forward it to the Commissioner for sanction. There was nothing to prevent the municipalities from taking that course, provided it was approved by the Government officer. He hoped that the mover fo the Resolution would agree that it was wise to divide on the basis of population. Unfortunately the people are not in the same position in the bulk of the municipalities. If the representation was divided in proportion to the voters, some wards would have no representatives at all. It would be a very retrograde step to take up. It was for the municipalities to take up the initiative. It was not a desirable policy or a desirable Resolution which had been moved.

Mr. Harchandrai in replying to the debate said he could very easily anticipate the failure of the Resolution. But he was very much disappointed at the misunderstanding of the question. He was very much pained that two members had misunderstood the whole question and the speaker's attitude. It was the first time that he was told that he had raised a Hindu-Mahomedan controversy. Nothing was further from that. In Karachi their relations were very amicable and friendly. In fact Mahomedan wards had returned Hindu councillors and *vice versa*. The raising of the question was also in the interest of the Mahomedans. They had supported it.

Mr. Sathe had complained that the

(*Continued on page 10.*)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

Council was not the proper forum. But then he was quite ignorant of the whole question. Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin and Mr. Hidayatulla had told there that the Mahomedans opposed the Resolution. But they had done nothing of that kind. In the Karachi Municipality almost all Mahomedans were united in opposing this distribution, because not only would it not carry out the policy which was in contemplation, but it would actually work to disadvantage. He blamed Mr. Kothari more than the two members, because he knew the local conditions in Karachi very well and he was infinitely surprised at his attitude. But in deference to the wishes of the Government he asked leave to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

Rao Saheb V. S. Naik, withdrew the following Resolution. "That this Council respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to consider the desirability of working out a scheme for the Dharwar District:—(a) for the redistribution of the villages among the several Subordinate Judges and permanent Joint Subordinate Judges so that each Subordinate Judge may have separate jurisdiction over a compact group of villages, and (b) for the more convenient location of the Subordinate Courts in the district."

The Council then adjourned to 11-30 to-day.

INTERPELLATIONS.

OFFICERS AND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The following among other Interpellations by hon. members and replies thereto by Government were placed on the table yesterday:—

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had asked:—

(a) Will Government be pleased to say whether it is permissible to officers of Government to attend meetings of the Indian National Congress either as visitors or delegates?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Table any standing rules or orders that may now be in force in this respect?

The Government in reply stated:—(a) No. (b) The standing orders on the subject are contained in rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

BAD WATER AT BANDRA.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had asked:—

Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter headed "Bad Water at Bandra" in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," dated the 28th June 1915. Is the statement in that letter, that "for several weeks passed the tap water in Bandra has been full of large quantities of suspended impurities besides having a filthy colour and smell." true? Is the statement in that letter, that "some months back there was this kind of dirty supply as a result of which a few boarders from the St. Stanislaus School succumbed to enteric fever," true?

Government in reply stated:—From about the middle of March, 1915, the tap water assumed a brown colour and contained suspended impurities. At some times and places it had an unpleasant smell. There is no ground for believing that any cases of enteric fever which may have occurred at St. Stanislaus School were due to the impurity of the water.

REPORT ON OIL PRESSING INDUSTRY.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had asked:—Will Government be pleased to say:—(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to the criticisms in the "Bombay Chronicle" newspaper on Mr. Y. G. Pandit's Report on the Oil Pressing Industry of the Presidency? (b) Whether, when they appointed Mr. Pandit for making enquiries and reporting on the Oil Pressing Industry, they were aware that he was sole Agent for the whole of India of the manufacturers of the Expeller Machine? (c) Whether Government have independently verified Mr. Pandit's conclusions about the cheapness of the process of extracting oil by means of the Expeller Machine?

The Government reply stated:—

(a) Government have seen the correspondence referred to. (b) Government understand that Mr. Pandit is the sole Agent in India for the manufacturers of the "Oil and Moisture Expellers." They were not aware of this fact when they appointed Mr. Pandit to make the enquiry referred to. (c) As is evident from the review of the report no such verification was undertaken.

ELECTED PRESIDENTS FOR CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to say whether, since they accepted my Resolution on the question of elected Presidents for City Municipalities at the last sitting of the Council, they have made any inquiries in order to decide whether it is possible to extend the principle of elected President to all or any of the City Municipalities in the Presidency, and, if so, with what result? (b) To whom such inquiries were entrusted? (c) Whether the Municipalities concerned were consulted by the inquiring Officer? (d) Whether the inquiring Officer has submitted his report to Government? (e) Whether they have any objection to lay that report on the Council Table?

The Government reply ran:—(a) and (b) Government have issued orders under section 23 (2) (c) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, that in future the President of any Municipality for which a Municipal Commissioner has been appointed shall be elected by such Municipality. Accordingly, the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat will in future elect their Presidents. The question whether the privilege should be granted to other City Municipalities, except that of Poona, which already enjoys it, was referred to the Revenue Commissioners for their opinion. They have consulted the Collectors in their respective charges. (c) Government have no information on the subject. (d) Yes. (e) As the question is still under consideration, Government are not prepared to lay the papers on the Table.

QUALIFICATIONS OF REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji had asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) The nature of qualifications required of the Registrar of Companies in the advertisement given by them some time back? (b) The number of applications received in answer to this advertisement and qualifications of different applicants? (c) The reasons for not appointing any of those applicants? (d) Qualifications of the present incumbent of the post?

The Government reply was:—(a) The one qualification specified in the advertisement was that the candidate should be a Chartered Accountant. (b) Nine applications were received within the date prescribed. None of the applicants were Chartered Accountants. (c) Government did not consider that any of the applicants were suitable for the appointment. (d) As there was no suitable candidate, Government decided to ask the Secretary of State to select a Solicitor or Barrister with special experience of Company Law. The present incumbent of the post is a Solicitor with this experience.

RIGHTS OF KULKARNIS.

The Hon. Mr. S. K. Upasani had asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in the case of the 390 Kulkarnis who have withdrawn their consent to the commutation, as stated in reply to question No. 7 put at the last Council Meeting by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji? (b) What action has been taken also in the case of the other Kulkarnis who have submitted petitions complaining as to their consent not having been given voluntarily?

Government in reply stated that no action has been taken.

In reply to a further question whether it is true that a number of these petitioners prayed to be allowed an opportunity to place their views before Government personally or by a deputation and that their prayer has not yet been granted, the Government reply stated:—"Some of the petitioners referred to asked for a personal interview with His Excellency the Governor. They were referred to the Commissioner, Central Division."

SINGLE LIQUOR SHOP SYSTEM.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh had asked:—Will Government be pleased to say why the Madras system for the separate sales of single liquor shops has not been extended to portions of the Districts of Thana, Kolaba and to the Ratnagiri District?

The Government reply was:—Orders have been issued for the extension or the single shop system to the whole of Kolaba, with effect from April 1st, 1916, also to the whole of Thana from the same date, with the exception of Wada, Shahapur and Murbad Talukas and Mokhada Peta. The delay in introducing this system has been due to the ruggedness of the country, the facilities for illicit distillation, the high rate of consumption of liquor, and the consequent necessity of giving the preventive staff sufficient time to become thoroughly acquainted with their duties and generally to complete their arrangements.

As regards Ratnagiri, the extension of the single shop system has been postponed until the completion of arrangements for the discontinuance of distillation of spirits from toddy and the supply of mhowra spirit for general consumption.

THE NEW "PAYLEE" MEASURE.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth's interpellation drawing attention to the new "paylee" measure introduced by the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association and inquiring if Government will be pleased to state if they have directed the authorities concerned to take the requisite action under section 54 of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902, in regard to the said new Paylee, Government stated: "As the new measures of capacity adopted by the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association do not purport to be of the same denomination as those the standards of which are provided by the Municipal Commissioner under section 418 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and as no element of fraud enters into their use, no action can be taken under section 54 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902."

In reply to a further question whether Government proposed to take any steps to prevent the said new Paylee from being used in the city, Government stated:—

"The Weights and Measures Committee appointed by the Government of India, whose report has recently been published, have recommended the adoption throughout India of a prescribed scale of weights and measures and the prohibition of the use of any weights and measures differing from the prescribed ones. The Government of India have invited the opinion of the local Government on the recommendations of the Committee, and the report has accordingly been referred to the more important local bodies and mercantile and industrial associations of the Presidency for an expression of their views. Having regard to the fact that the question is at present under consideration with a view to legislation for the whole of India, the Government of Bombay are not prepared to take action in the direction suggested by the honourable member. Such action, it may be pointed out, could not be taken without the introduction of special legislation."

RAILAWAY PLATFORM TICKETS AT BELGAUM.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi's questions regarding the fee levied on railway platform tickets at Belgaum station by the M. and S. M. Railway Company, Government stated that the fee now levied there amounted to one anna each, while the fee levied by the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies on their platform tickets was six pies each. Government promised to inquire into the allegation that even passengers in possession of their ordinary tickets are often compelled to purchase platform tickets in addition at the Belgaum Railway Station.

TRIAL BY JURY AT BELGAUM.

Mr. Belvi had asked a number of questions in connection with the curtailment of the right of trial by jury at Belgaum. Government promised to obtain the various statistics asked for and invited attention to the Press Note recently issued in which Government's reasons for the step taken at Belgaum are explained.

SINDHIS ON BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Bhurgri had asked:—Will Government be pleased to state how many non-official Sindhis have been nominated by Government as Fellows of the Bombay University during the last twenty years?

The Government reply was:—One. It may be pointed out that the nomination of Fellows is made by His Excellency the Chancellor and not by Government.

"POLICE COMEDY OF ERRORS."

In regard to the same member's interpellation regarding the "Police Comedy of Errors" described in the issue of the "Maratha" of 17th October last, the Government reply stated that enquiries are being made in that connection.

SEVA SADAN HOME CLASSES FOR GUJARATI LADIES.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting for prize distribution of the Seva Sadan Home Classes in the Fort took place on Sunday last under the presidency of Mrs. Sharadagauri Mehta, at Kothari's Wadi, Mint Road, Fort. The following report of the work done in the classes during the last year was read by Mr. Karsondas J. Chitalia, General Secretary of the Classes.

These classes were opened on the 3rd of October, 1914, under the suspices of the Seva Sadan, of Bombay with the object spreading education among the Gujarati-speaking women in the Fort Ward. The education of most of the Gujarati women is stopped at the age of 11 or 12 when they are married and it is the object of the promoters of these classes to afford such women an opportunity to complete the couse of primary education and to acquire some general knowledge and useful information and to cultivate such arts as may be useful to them in their domestic life in spare hours. The work was begun as a sort of experiment as there were numerous difficulties in the way and there was no apparent demand for such classes. The classes opened with five or six women but during the course of a year, nearly one hundred women took advantage of the classes. The attendance is not regular and many women have left classes without finishing the course. This state of things, was, however expected and the very fact that some one hundred women came forward to avail themselves of the facilities for learning is a matter of encouragement to the promoters of the classes. Most of the females who attend the classes do not receive proper encouragement at the hands of their husbands and other male members of their families, not only that, in not a few cases the opposition of the males comes in the way of their education. This is a stage through which the reform has to pass and it is hoped a wholesome change will come over the minds of the Hindu middle class people and the necessity of such education for women as will make them better wives and mothers will be more and more recognised.

COURSE OF EDUCATION.

The course of education that has been prescribed for these classes has been prepared with a view to meeting the special needs of the students and therefore it is different in many respects from the course that is laid down for girls learning in whole-time schools. The attendance in these classes is from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. The students are taught to read and write Gujarati fairly well and also the elementary knowledge of English and Sanskrit is given. There are also classes for teaching knitting and embroidery and music. Popular lectures on history, great men and women, hygeine and domestic management care of children etc., are given every week on certain days. There is a library of some Gujarati books and also there is a reading room where magazines are placed on the table. Copies of four different books useful for women were freely distributed among the students and other ladies who attended the lectures. During the year under report some twenty-five lectures by well-known ladies and gentlemen were delivered on different subjects and the attendance at these lectures has been on a growing scale. There were some gatherings of ladies on behalf of the classes, and the students were shown some institutions like the Seva Sadan, Vanita Vishram, the School for the Blind etc. Also they were taken to certain gatherings and other public functions so that they may take an interest in a wider social life.

Most of the teachers are volunteers and several ladies of light and leading have formed a society called the "Bhagini Samaj" to look after the management of the classes. Not only that they do the work of teaching the students but they keep themselves in close touch with them and try to make them regular in attendance, and also they do the missionary work of popularising the classes among Hindu women by house-visiting and other means. Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas and other ladies are doing this work very cheerfully and enthusiastically. The members of the said society also take interest in all movements calculated to further the interests of Indian women and now they have decided to issue periodical literature for the advancement of Gujarati women. One of the members has already collected Rs. 200 from some forty persons.

Speeches were delivered by Mrs. Nanibehen Gajjar (the founder of Vanita Vishram), Mrs. Ichha Devi Sharma and others. Prizes were distributed among the successful students at the hands of the President, Mrs. Sharadaguri Mehta, who dwelt in her speech on female education, education of married women in their spare time, opportunities of social service to women and the necessity of economic independence of widows.

The usual vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

Symptoms of a Weak Bladder

A very common complaint with serious consequences. Thousands suffer in ignorance

It is really remarkable how many people are suffering with bladder trouble, yet do not know it. Numberless children are suffering with weak bladders, and their parents do not know it, thinking all the time that the child is naughty. This is wrong. But there is an even greater number of men and women, both old and young, who are suffering with bladder trouble. They know there is something wrong, but what it is they cannot tell.

Just read these symptoms through, and see if any of them apply to you:—Nasty taste in the mouth, bad complexion, scanty urine, restlessness at night, continual thirst, pains in the groin with a burning sensation inside, inability to retain urine (bed-wetting), stone or gravel in the bladder, too frequent desire to urinate, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, and an irritable temper.

If you have any of these symptoms you should not neglect them, because if you do you will find that instead of curing itself, your bladder trouble will get worse. It has never been known for a case of bladder disease to cure itself. It almost invariably develops. Slight pains may develop into chronic rheumatism and gout. A little darkness under the eyes may develop into dropsical swellings. Cloudy urine may develop into gravel and gravel into stone. Never neglect bladder trouble no matter how slight.

Danger in Delay.

If you are experiencing any bladder or kidney trouble of any kind do not wait until some severe and dangerous urinary or kidney complaint has obtained a foothold, but act in time--take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and see what they will do for you. Being antiseptic and soothing, the effect on the delicate tissues is most grateful, and as they assist the kidneys in passing the uric acid poison from the system, this prolific source of bodily torture is quickly but surely removed. When the kidneys and bladder are restored, and can pass off this poison themselves, the trouble will, of course, disappear—the dragging pains will leave, the joints cease aching, and the delicate organs will become soothed in their irritated and inflamed parts. Then you really will be surprised how different all the world will seem to you. Instead of drudgery, your household duties will become a pleasure, life will be brighter—you will be brighter and happier, and so will those with whom you come in contact.

Many remedies claim to cure, and do, without doubt, give relief for a time, but the one remedy which will give you quick relief, and most probably a permanent cure, is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for when once cured by these wonderful little pills, our readers say they are cured for ever. And yet they are so gentle in action that babies may take them. They will cure you no matter how old you are.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size-strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

HYDERABAD (SIND) MUNICIPALITY.

GOVERNMENT'S REASONS FOR SUPERCESSION.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following resolution explaining their reasons for the decision to supercede the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality for a period of three years:—

On a consideration of the statement of the charges brought against the Hyderabad Municipality and of the reply which that body had presented, the Governor in Council was of opinion that the municipal administration revealed two important and serious defects, to remedy which the adoption of certain specific measures was imperative. The first defect was the tendency on the part of the municipal body to subordinate the public interest to private and personal considerations, a tendency which had had the result of gravely impairing the municipal control over the executive and bringing about a serious deterioration in the efficiency of the administration. To meet this state of affairs the Governor in Council considered that the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner who would reorganize the executive and place the administration of municipal affairs on a sound basis was absolutely necessary. The other defect was the improvidence which had characterized the financial policy of the Municipality, resulting in a condition of affairs in which that body was faced with a depleted reserve fund, steadily increasing liabilities, and no prospect of any substantial accretion of revenue which would admit of its maintaining the ordinary standard of efficiency of its existing services, much less of its undertaking the important works of improvement and development which would be necessary in the near future. To remedy this it was considered essential that direct taxation on a property basis should be resorted to, which would rehabilitate the municipal finances by providing the Municipality with a permanent and substantial addition to its revenues. In bringing the above defects to the notice of the Municipality the Governor in Council announced that so long as that body remained constituted as it was, its retention of the control of the affairs of the city must be conditional on the adoption of the two remedial measures indicated.

DEFENCE OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The reply of the Municipality has now been received. In regard to the first proposal it is inconclusive, since the Municipality qualifies its acceptance of the measure by a stipulation for the imposition of a time limit to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. Section 186A (1) of the District Municipal Act contemplates no such qualified and conditional application for the appointment of this officer, and, in the circumstances, Government find themselves precluded from acting under that provision or the Act. Virtually, therefore, the reply of the Municipality is tantamount to a rejection of the proposed measure. With regard to the imposition of a property tax, the Municipality definitely rejects the proposal, suggesting a number of alternative methods by which it anticipates that the desired increase of revenue might in the aggregate be secured. While the Governor in Council cannot regard these alternative proposals as affording a satisfactory solution of the financial difficulty which confronts the Municipality, he would not, for the present at least, have rejected them and insisted on the immediate adoption of the Government proposal, had the Municipality signified its unqualified acceptance of the proposal for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner. He would have been prepared in that case to allow the question of increased taxation to remain for a time in abeyance in the expectation that the thorough overhauling of the administrative machinery of the Municipality and the careful examination of its resources and expenditure which would ensue on the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner would place that body in a position to obtain a clearer view of the condition of its finances and visualize more definitely the requirements of the situation.

AN INCOMPETENT BODY.

Since the response of the Municipality is such as to render for the time being impossible the adoption of the measure which he regards as of vital importance to the efficiency of the administration and as an indispensable condition to the retention of the control of local affairs by the Municipality, the Governor in Council finds himself compelled in the exercise of the power vested in him by section 179 of the Act to declare the Hyderabad Municipality to be incompetent and to direct that it should be superseded for a period of three years with effect from the date of this order. The proposal of the Commissioner to appoint a Committee of Management of not more than eight members including the Chairman is approved. All the powers and duties of the Municipality should, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by the Committee under the general supervision of the Collector. The business of the Committee will be to reorganize the municipal establishment and weed out its inefficient members, to effect such economies as may be possible, to introduce reforms, to restore the stability of the municipal finances, to build up the reserve fund afresh, and to set on foot an improvement fund. The Governor in Council considers that in order to assist this body in discharging its responsibilities it is desirable that there should be at the head of the municipal executive an officer of a status and exercising powers corresponding to those enjoyed by a Municipal Commissioner appointed under the provisions of the Act. The Commissioner in Sind should be requested to consider this question and in due course to submit proposals for giving effect to this policy.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C 15

POLITICAL AWAKENING IN AJMER.

FORMATION OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer and Beawar, the two principal towns in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara, was held at the Trevor Town Hall Ajmer, at 5-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant, Rai Bahadur Lala Mool Chand prsiding. The audience which consisted of over 200 gentlemen mostly of the intellectual and trading classes, unanimously passed resolutions appointing a Standing Congress Committee and a Provincial Congress Committee for Ajmer-Merwara, electing delegates for the coming Sessions of the Indian National Congress, asking the Government to include the Province of Ajmer-Merwara in the Reform Scheme allowing a representation of the people on the Legislative Bodies, expressing the loyalty of the people to the British Government and praying for the success of British arms in the present war in Europe and elsewhere.

In the early years of the Indian National Congress, representatives from Ajmer were sent to the Congress but latterly somehow it gave up all political work, with the result that this Province does not at all come in the Reform Scheme of Lords Morley and Minto. It is still a non-regulated Province coming under the Scheduled Districts. The people have no representation on the legislative bodies framing laws and regulations for the conduct of public business in this Province.

The laws framed are not even brought before a Legislative Council and the people know of them only when they are brought into force and appear in the finished form in the Gazettee of India. The people have now awakened and are seeking a representation on the legislative bodies and their due share in the reforms which may be made for the government of India after the present war in Europe. A representation is under preparation and will soon be submitted to the Government of India through the Chief Commissioner for Ajmer-Merwara.

KINDERGARTEN EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The Hon. Mr. C. F. De La Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, will preside over the conference to be held at Allahabad next Wednesday in connection with the kindergarten and educational handwork exhibition which will be opened on Tursday by Lady Meston. At the conference Miss Burnett Hurst will read a paper on the aims and methods of the kindergarten system and Principal Mackenzie of the Government Training College will open a discussion on "Establishment of Government Examination for Teachers in Kindergarten Departments" and connected subjects.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. BALU SHAVJI JADHAV AND FOURTEEN OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. M. B Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri. The present fifteen respondents in this case were charged with other nine accused with forming members of an unlawful assembly and in prosecution of the common object of killing one Damodar Gujar at Chakale in the Ratnagiri District on the 21st January, 1915, and furthermore that some of the members of the said unlawful assembly did commit murder of Damodar. All the accused were further charged under section 120 B. with criminal conspiracy with one another and with other persons for the purpose of the commission of the murder of the said Damodar.

The Sessions Judge found eight accused guilty of murder and sentenced four to death and four to transportation for life; and acquitted and discharged the present respondents. All the accused were acquitted on the charge of conspiracy.

The facts are briefly these:—The deceased Damodar Trickum Gujar was a landholder of Khed and held lands at Chakla in the Ratnagiri District; he had made himself odious to all the villagers at Chakale by attaching their property under warrants, issued by Mamlatdars if they did not pay his rents. On 21st January, 1915, he attached the property of one Sudkia whereupon a riot ensued and he was assaulted with sticks and stones. The assault was so serious that he succumbed to the injuries. All the 23 accused were arrested and put before the Sessions Judge who passed the order as stated above. Against that order of acquittal, the present appeal was preferred by Government to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments passed the sentence of transportation for life on the 1st accused Baloo Shiwaji Jadhav and acquitted the remaining 14 accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Government of Bombay.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for Hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

750-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Motilal Tejmal, a firm, v. Ramnarayan Banechand.

Long Causes.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Haji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Harji & Co, a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

Testamentary Suit.

16-15—Bhimji and Co, Maneckbhai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

648-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Venkata Kristniah v The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

For Settlement of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia, Abboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Mossa Abba & ors, Khanderao L & M.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jayaram v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For Consent Decree.

189-12.—Manecklál & Co, Ranchordas Harjiwan, & ors, v. Abubucker Abdul Rehman, Little & Co.

Suits for hearing & final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1048-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Messrs Panachand Dossa & Sons, a firm, v. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, Payne & Co, Part Heard.

887-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Pirozshaw Nasserwanji Patel v. Sonabai Framroz Panthaki, Jehangir M & Somji.

694-14.—Smethan B & Co, Hanifabai, widow, v. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anr, Payne & Co.

370-15.—M B Chothia Nagori Haji Ismail Haji Issak v. Pirojshaw Hormusji Wadia, Vachha & Co.

1094-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Saraswatibai Malwanker, v. Gopikabai, widow, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

1507-14.—Malvi H M & R, Bhikhanchand Kanayalal v. Shankerlal Hunsraj, Pocha & Co.

635-15.—Jehangir G & B, Nakubhai Kalubhai Shah, v. Abdul Kayen Abdul Hussein Pitalwalla, Tyabji D & Co.

611-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Hirabai alias Byli, v. Cawasji Pallanji Khatao.

825-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Chandru Tilaim, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Fulchand & Co, a firm, Jehangir S M & H.

693-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Seddick Haji Sumar & ors, Ragh N & Co, Little & Co.

1036-14.—Shroff D & D, Foolchand Motilal, a firm, v. Nagji Laxman, Purnanand & Co.

53-15.—Shroff D & D, Kissanchand Jitmal v. Goteram Radhakisson, & ors, Khanderao L & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

12-15—Little and Co, John Sandars Slater v Messrs Daphtary Ferreria and Diwan a firm, Merwanji K and Co, Part heard.

332-15.—Captain & Vaidya, B N Lang, v. The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (In Liquidation), Little & Co, Part Heard, 30-11-15.

Short Causes.

1224-15.—Bhemji & Co, Shrenivasdas Sitaram Bovri, v. Sukhdev Ramchandra & ors, Patell & Ezekiel, 23-11-15.

1260-15.—Mulji & Tha, Allimahomed Rahimtulla, Pandurang Laxman, & anr, Jehangir S M & H, 23-11-15.

Long Causes.

O S 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dowji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v. Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri Judah and S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bha[illegible] and G.

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Parshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N and Co.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit and P.

83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

188-13—Dhanjishaw and B, Mathuradas Topan v Prahladji Sewakram and ors, Edg G W and Co, Moti and D, Daph F and D.

1513-14—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji v Bai Manibai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

852-15—Little and Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani v Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D and L.

933-15—N C Dalal, Odhavji Ramji v Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B and Co.

959-15—Amin and Desai, Haridas Kalidas v Raghhnath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B and Co.

885-15—Ard H D and Co, Harischandra Soonderlal v Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D and Co.

1357-14—J A Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and Mulla.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, & ors, v. Bai Samarabhai, widow, Khunderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M Bai Samaratbar, widow, v. Kaikhusru Behramji Mehta, & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Govi Aswarec, & ors, v. Gulam Mohedin bin Abdul Razak Beig, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

589-15.—Rustomji & Gin, Jerbai, widow v. The Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd, Craigie B & Coroe.

821-13.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood & ors, v. Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil, & ors, Payne & Co.

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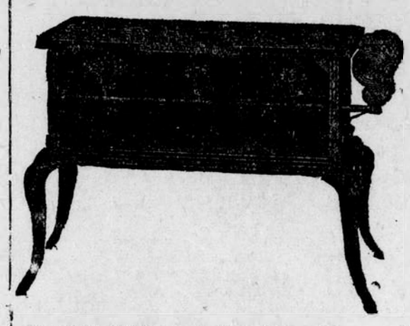

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